

VOL. X NO. 61

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE

CONDUCTED BY -
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABD. ELAH BEEBY

TWO ANNAS

CONDUCTED BY -
THALL A SYED AND LEAH BROWN

BANKING

INSURANCE.

AUCTION SALE

NOTICE.

N. Y. K. LINE.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SUBSTITUTES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Gf. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

Manager.

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

TOTAL FUNDS Rs. 1,76,00,000

**LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.**

Prospectus and all information may
be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.

Managers

BOMBAY BRANCH:
50/52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs 10,000 at 10% per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed per annum.
LOAN AND DISCOUNT CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to—
GIRIHARJI & SONS,
Bombay Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1922.

MESSRS MENTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of the remaining Surplus Miscellaneous engineering stores, etc., lying at the Auction yards at Secree, Hajee Bunder Depot will be proceeded with at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

MENTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March 1922.

REMEMBER

“Inkotine Inks”

Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanence**

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

80, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 CASES PIECE-GOODS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4715 of 1921.

Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee a firm ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co., a firm Defendants.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, near the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee, pursuant to the decrees passed by the High Court in the above suit, on and account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co.:

M. H. 941 & Co. No. 6/12-7 cases Tweed Suitings.

P. 023 Munjee M H No. 1/10-7 cases Striped Zephyres.

M. H. 181 & Co. No. 44/8-5 cases Cotton Linings.

M. H. 187 & Co. No. 449, 451/8-9 cases Sun Cloth.

P. M. 51674 C. No. 1-1 case Worsted Cork-screen.

M. H. 022 & Co. No. 6/10-5 cases Tweeds.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1922.

mortgage of the other part sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant h land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8.508 square yards or there with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying along at Mahalaxmi Road leading from Mahalaxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-Dist. of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 71 and New Survey No. 7960, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3452 and Street No. 7, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Baronet, on or towards the West by the property of Nageswji Thakurji, on or towards the South by the property of Teimbulk Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir D. Petit, Baronet, and partly by the property of Teimbulk Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vice Attorneys for the Mortgage, at their Office, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Banks and Offices concerned sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 41 Meadows Street the following on the following dates:

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1922 at 3 p.m.:

1. On account and at the risk of Sadas Rajwade, Esq. and Co., 1 case Silk Satin 20".

2. 2 cases Coloured Silk Velvets.

3. 7 cases Coloured Cotton Parnettes.

ON FRIDAY, the 17th March 1922 at 3 p.m.:

1. 8 cases Nickel Silver Circles about 150441

5 Bales Cotton, woolen and Vello Rette

2 cases "Gobras" Polish.

3 cases Corn Flour, Cigarettes and Biscuits.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1922.

MESSRS. SORABJEE & COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
ALLOTMENT OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOT OF LAND SITUATE TARDEO ROAD, LEADING TO MALAKSHIMI, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, THE SITE OF THE MILL AND TO SETH KHANDWANTS CHATEAU.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Auctioneers, will, under instructions from by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, torys for Mr. Parshotamdas Pranjiwar, Gunjivalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Nagardas Juthabhai Mehtakar, the mortgagor, and the said mortgagor, under Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of November, 1919, and an Indenture of further charge dated 6th November, 1920, made between the mortgagor of the one part and mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S. 12), on the premises undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8.566 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, situate, lying and adjoining at Mahalaxmi Road leading from Tami to Mahalaxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-Div. of Bombay, surveyed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090, and assessed to the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3432, situate, lying and adjoining on or towards the East by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Baronet, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. J. R. Khan and Co. towards the North by the property of Teimbeek Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Baronet, and partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit, partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Auctioneers, at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Commission Agents of the Banks and Offices of various sell by Public Auction at their Show Rooms No. 21 Meadows Street the following on the following days:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1922 at 3 p.m.:—

- On account and at the risk of Sadas Rajaram Desai and Co.,—
- 2 Cases Silk Satin 29.
- 2 cases Coloured Cotton Valveta.
- 2 cases Coloured Cotton Pannettas.

On FRIDAY, the 17th March 1922 at p.m.:—

- 3 cases Nickel Silver Circles about 15044.
- 2 cases Cotton woven and Voile Perle.
- 2 cases "Cobra" Polish.
- 4 cases Corn Flour, Cigarettes and Biscuits.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee at 6.30
"THE AMERICAN WAY"
 A COMEDY DRAMA
 TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 p.m.
 Matinee To-day Monday at 5.30 p.m.
 The World Famous magicians and illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
 and Signorina Polermo.
 in a new programme of
FUN! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6.30; 8.15 & 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
 IN
"THE PROBATION WIFE"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY 6.30, 8.15, & 10 p.m.
 The light entertaining film programme
 including an interesting Drama.
"PRINCE OF THE IMPOSSIBLE"

The "STAR"

Presents
 A PICTURE SUPREME!
 A FILM DIVINE!

"JOSEPH"

AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
 11,000 feet—11 Parts.
 (A story of stories from the Book of
 Genesis! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR
 Historical Production in which over 6,000
 men take part)

This Week—First SIX Parts.
 together with
 An Extra Variety Programme
 Special Engagement of the Chinese
 Acrobatic Troupe.

TSUNG DER DSAI

9 Artists 9 20 Minutes 20
 Most Astounding Acrobatic & other feats.

A SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE

See it at
 The Bombay's Newest & Princely
 Picture-palace

The "STAR" CINEMA.

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
 Four shows daily—commencing 5.15, 7,
 8.45, & 10.30.

Chinese Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8.45
 and 10.30.

SPECIAL "LADIES" SHOW—especially
 for the "ZANA" Ladies of the Khoja,
 Memon and Muhammadan communities.
 Every Thursday at 3 p.m.
 No Increase in Prices

The Film "JOSEPH" is Supplied by Mr.
 Essofally Lotia—proprietor Imperial Cinema.

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-
 night—this Week—the charming adorable

Clara Kimball Young

and Drama of wondrous beauty and charm

"For the Soul of Rafael"

(6 Reels—7000 feet.)

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION OF

THE WEEK!

The Sensational Great Film, specially
 taken for the West-End Cinema, at the
 recent huge Parade of the Bombay Aux-
 iliary Forces and the Parsi Pioneers Batta-
 lion will be flashed To-day and during the
 Week in each Show on the West-End
 Screen.

BOMBAY PREPARED!

To-night: 5.30; 7.45 & 10.15 p.m.
 (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE FOURTH WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
 To-night and This Week Episodes 10-11
 and 12 of their Mighty powerful Serial.

"The Mystery Mind"

a comedy in the programme

To-Night 5.30, 7, 8.45, and 10.30

p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pride could ride not,
 Nor opulence lift,
 Duty when forgot
 Freedom is Adrift.

SEE IN

"Juggler - or - Jadunath"

PRODUCE BY NATIONAL FILM CO.

Directed and Photographed
 S. N. PATANKER

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEW

Daily 7, 8.45, & 10.30 p.m.

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

Sunday at 3.30 and 5.15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SECOND INSTALMENT
 of the biggest serial of the year.

VANISHING TRAILS

WITH

FRANKLYN FARNUM

AND

MARY ANDERSON

SEE IT AT

Cinema Majestic

Interest increases at every Chapter.

Four shows at:—5.15, 7, 8.45 & 10.30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD-BYULLA.

Four Shows daily: 5.15, 7, 8.45 & 10.30.

FRANKLYN FARNUM

and

MARY ANDERSON

in

SECOND INSTALMENT

of the greatest serial super serial

Vanishing Trails

The sight of a human body sailing through the
 air of the clouds and held up only by a trail
 parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded
 spectator

Follow this greatest mystery Serial even
 from TO-DAY.

Under Public Patronage,

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak

Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavnath Bhoale.

Will stage at Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
 On,

Sunday 12th March 1922. at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

Hach—Mulacha—Bap.

Tuesday 11th March 1922. at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

Shaha—Shivaji.

Wednesday, 15th, March, 1922. at

8.30 P. M. (S. T.)

Rakshasi—Mahatvakanksha.

Proprietors: { V. B. P.
 S. N. C.

ICY HOT BOTTLES & CARAFES

KEEP CONTENTS

Either ICY Cold

or

Steaming HOT for DAYS

Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY

COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT

CO.

Bohar Chawl, FIVE and SIX feet.

BOMBAY No. 2.

RANSAHEB DE DASS'S

SECRETS OF

HAPPY LIFE

FREE

APPLY TO THE:-

SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(BROOKER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool

" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.

" Sales of East Indian

Imports

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Old American Spot. Moderate

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at 10 a.m.)

July

Oct.

May

July

OPENING TONNE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

Months

Mar.

Apr.

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

Months

Mar.

Apr.

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

Months

Mar.

Apr.

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

S. to. Sengal, Good

" Fine

" No. 1 Comra, Good

" Fully Good

" Fine

" Broach, Good

" Fully Good

" Fine

" Balade, Good

" Fully Good

" Fine

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

Total Actual Export

" Forwarded

" Imports

" Stock

Actual Weekly Sales

Water Twist

Printers Cloth

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, Mar. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports

" Exports to Great Britain

" Exports to Continent

Futures at New York March

" May

" July

" Oct.

Spot Cotton at New York

Spot Cotton at New Orleans

Futures at New Orleans Mar.

Futures at New Orleans July

Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)

Demand Bills

Silver Commercial U. S. mined

Do Foreign

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 9th.

Bentley 3 p.c.

Sar Silver spot

" 2 months hence

Closing Tons of Silver - China and

buying. Quiet

Sar Gold (per oz.)

Interest day to day loans

" 7 day market loans

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.

since 10th ult.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 10th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/4

" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/4

" Fine Trade Bills 3

" " 6

Receipts 5%

METAL REPORT

TIN BLOCK

INSIDE.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Bala Bags

Apl-May, Value

Tone offered at less money but without business.

NEW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

Months May-Apl. Sellers

" Months Mar.-Aug Paid

Liverpool, Mar. 10th

Mid American Cotton

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakeloidis

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

To-day Reuter reports 11 points higher in

New York futures and the Marwar Bazar

opened this morning for Fully Good M. G.

broach April-May at Rs. 46 1/2 and advanced

to Rs. 47 1/2. It then eased to Rs. 46 1/2 and

improved to Rs. 47 1/2 on buying by Offices

and Marwar Bull operators, and the rate

at 4 p.m. was Rs. 47 1/2. The Bazar finally

closed at Rs. 47 1/2 and closed at Rs. 47 1/2. Fine

M. G. Omra March opened at Rs. 35 1/2 and

advanced to Rs. 36 1/2 remaining Rs. 35 1/2 at 4

p.m. While Omra May opened at Rs. 36 1/2 and

went up till Rs. 37 1/2 the rate at 4 p.m. being

Rs. 37 1/2. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs.

37 1/2 and May also the same price.

Our market for ready cotton was closed

yesterday.

New York, Mar. 10th

Demand Bills

London, Mar. 10th.

On London in Paris

In Germany

In Italy

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm

Christiana

MIDDLE EAST.

GRANT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REVIEW OF SITUATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Reed. 1-20 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Churchill had a most satisfactory account to render in the House of Commons when moving supplementary estimates for 1,78,700 sterling for the Middle-Eastern services. Necessity for such an estimate had only arisen in consequence of two large items prior to the Colonial Office regime, one of which was concerned with the remittances to the Indian soldiers, in reference to which considerable debit was due to India and the other was deficit in the Mesopotamian civil budget before the current financial year.

Dealing with the steps to reduce expenditure in Palestine and Iraq, he said the present figures included large sums for repatriation of troops which had already been reduced in Mesopotamia to nine battalions, drop to four British or Indian being contemplated. The reduction had been rendered possible by raising considerable local levies and utilising air-force, eight squadrons of latter constituting one third whole air-force strength were securely concentrated at Bagdad in the loop of the river.

ARAB INSTITUTIONS.

After touching on Feisal's election and subsequent governmental activities Mr. Churchill said he felt we had been well advised in developing the Arab institutions. He was sanguine as to their progress. Indicating peaceable conditions reigning in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan he said that only three British officers and three civilians had been killed by hostile action during the past year.

EXPENDITURE IN IRAQ.

He calculated that the total cost of acquiring our present position in Iraq was three hundred and fifty millions, of which four fifths was war expenditure. He estimated that the expenditure in Iraq would be eight millions for the current year and four and a half for the next year. It would be considerably smaller year after that which would suffice to advance the country to the condition when they might reasonably expect to secure some trade return also development of valuable oil possibilities. With the existence of the contented, tranquil state under a popular government, we should have discharged our responsibility.

PALESTINE EXPENDITURE.

Turning to Palestine expenditure, he estimated four million for the present year compared with eight for 1920-1. He expected to get through the coming year for two millions. This was not an absolutely unsatisfactory state of affairs. Analysing the political situation in Palestine, he contended that it was absolutely right in itself but it must encounter good deal of suspicion and resentment of a majority of Palestinians. He submitted that it was no good the House favouring the Zionist policy and simultaneously complaining of irritation and difficulty in Palestine. Every effort was being made to secure only good Jewish citizens. We could not have the country flooded with Bolshevik riffraff seeking to subvert institutions in Palestine as in the land from which they came. Nine thousand self-supporting immigrants had entered this year and the Zionist Association was spending nearly a million sterling annually. He described as the satisfactory development of Palestine from which he drew optimistic conclusions.

DEMANDS FOR CONSTITUTION.

Referring to the difficulty of acceding to the demands for the constitution, Mr. Churchill said that it had been decided to go to the utmost lengths in the representative institutions, without jeopardising the pledges under the Zionist policy, which he was bound to preserve in the hands of the Imperial Government. He urged the Arabs to participate in the newly elected Council's constitution which gave the widest franchise with the principle of a secondary election. The provision for the elected majority upon the Legislative Council would be a considerable advance in general scale of various British Crown Colony institutions.

TRANS-JORDANIA.

Dealing with the trans-Jordania he said that Amir Abdullah had fulfilled expectations reposed in him. The conditions were steadily improving and there was a daily increase in public security compared with anarchic conditions last year.

All that had been accomplished by a few British officers raising local levies and by the Arab Prince and the aeroplane visit. Mr. Churchill explained low expenditure in Palestine had been reduced by employment of Indian troops and gendarmes. The latter had enabled two cavalry regiments to be dispensed with. The gendarmes next year would cost £2,30,000 sterling and it was hoped to recover a portion from Palestine Government.

PAYING OF SUBSIDIES.

Defending the policy of paying local ruler subsidies, he said that gold made better and sometimes cheaper weapon than steel and lead. While he was unable to guarantee that a future would not be clouded in Iraq and Palestine, he believed that there was much more reason this year for thinking that the course was pursuing, would succeed than there was last year.

LASTING PEACE WITH TURKEY.

Mr. Asquith thought that the position in Mesopotamia would never be secure unless there was a lasting treaty with Turkey. He would permit of readjustment of the national sovereign rights and a recognition of the powers of the majority, as well as privileges of the minorities. He never be a party to any policy in the

Middle East, designed to place large bodies of Christians under Turkish rule. Sir C. Townshend believed that the success of the Government policy depended upon peace with Turkey. He paid a tribute to Mr. Churchill's work in coping with the situation. The vote was agreed to.

WAR CHARGES AND DEBTS.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 1 p.m., March 11.

In the House of Commons, moving the supplementary estimates of £4,900,000 arising from the War, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. F. Stanley explained that £2,80,000 of that amount represented disbursements *et cetera* which had been under discussion for some considerable time between India and Britain. Britain only now admitted the liability concerned in the disbursements made by India during the War and just after the War. There was also expenditure in Persia during that time and there had been a dispute whether the charges should fall upon India or upon Britain.

Another charge concerned the gratuities which have been settled before, but there had been considerable discussion between Britain and India regarding the rate of exchange to be charged. A further item was £860,000 paid to the Civil Government of Iraq, in the final settlement of all outstanding accounts between the Civil and Military Departments in Iraq up to thirty-first March last year.

Supporting the motion to reduce the vote as a protest against the heavy supplementary estimates, Colonel Wedgwood declared that we had spent vast sums in making roads and in erecting telegraph lines, which were now being used by natives for drying their clothes. The motion was rejected, and the vote was passed.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

MR. HILTON YOUNG'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 12-30 p.m., March 11.

Mr. Hilton Young, moving the resolution authorising an expenditure of £950 thousand sterling to pay balance of nineteen shillings per share on the million ordinary shares of a pound each in Anglo-Persian Oil Company held by the Government, on which only one shilling per share had been paid, stated that, despite the recent successful issue of capital, the Company required substantially more in order to develop a profitable undertaking, especially by constructing oil-tankers. The existence of this liability which had not been called up, seriously hindered the Company in obtaining money. Government still retained full control over the Company. The resolution was agreed to by 192 votes to twenty-one.

S. AFRICAN SITUATION.

"GRAVEST IN HER HISTORY."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 11-30 a.m., March 11.

Johannesburg.—Several more natives have been killed and wounded by rifle fire of strikers, who have hoisted red flag over Town Hall.

Do Wet, Minister of Justice, and Mentz, Minister of Defence, have issued a statement denying that a native rising in the Rand is imminent, and in which they say that the natives are not disposed to give trouble while they may be assured of protection. Meanwhile, military units are enrolling recruits at top speed. The Citizens' Protection League is being formed to run services in the town.

GRAVEST SITUATION.

Capetown.—In the House of Assembly Gen. Smuts declared that South Africa was faced by one of the gravest situations in her history. He pronounced a tribute to the behaviour of the natives, whereas the whites had no cause to be proud of recent events. The Premier appealed to all possessing influence to keep the natives out of the last critical and dangerous phase of the struggle.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 a.m., March 11.

Pretoria.—Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Rand.

Johannesburg.—Considerable fighting has taken place on the far eastern Rand resulting in a number being killed and wounded on both sides. Aeroplanes participated and used Lewis guns. Later fighting took place in Johannesburg itself with the strikers, who have hoisted red flag over Town Hall and thirteen strikers and four police wounded.

LATER.

Simultaneously with the proclamation of martial law, there was fighting between strikers' commands and police at Benoni Springs, Bakpan and whole of Far East Rand.

DEATHS BY CASUALTIES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

Johannesburg.—Casualties in yesterday's fighting are now estimated at six hundred of whom eighty were killed. The bulk of the strikers' casualties are not yet known. The manager of Brakpan mine was shot dead and other strikers attacked and killed seven special constables protecting property.

THE ENGINEERING TRADE.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL, LOCK-OUT COMMENCES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Reed. 8 a.m., March 11.

Engineering trade negotiations have failed and lockout occurs to-morrow. It is understood that the Unions are not agreed. The employers demand that the fundamental principle of right of the employers to exercise managerial function must be accepted by the unions' representative before even the lockout notices could be suspended.

After three hours sitting the conference between the representatives of the shipyard trade unions and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation adjourned till 14th of March.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

CASUALTIES IN RAND FIGHTING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 9-30 a.m., March 12.

Johannesburg 10th March.—The casualties in to-day's fighting on the Rand which was kept up until nightfall are 19 policemen and 13 civilians killed, while 78 people have been taken to the hospital. The public is not allowed on the streets after sunset. An aeroplane bomb hit the Workers' Hall at Benoni. Another aeroplane is reported to have been brought down by the strikers and the pilot killed.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

U. S. DEMANDS EXPENSES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 9-30 a.m., March 12.

Paris.—The Allied Finance Ministers, who are at present assembled in Paris have

THE MAHATMA.



During the Ahmedabad Congress Days.

received a demand from the United States Government that 241 million dollars for the Rhineland occupation expenses of the American army be paid before any reparations is paid.

GREEKS CABINET CRISIS IMMINENT.

DUE TO FAILURE OF GREEK LOAN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 9-30 a.m., March 12.

The unsuccessful tour of the Greek Premier M. Gounaris to the Allied capitals in connection with the Greek operations against the Turks has resulted in a Cabinet crisis and it is semi-officially announced in Athens that the resignation of the Government is imminent owing to the Chamber's rejection of vote of confidence by 161 votes to 153 after M. Gounaris had made a statement on the results of his visit to Italy, France and Britain.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEAT IRELAND.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

The International Rugby match between Wales and Ireland played at Swansea today resulted in win for Wales by 11 points to five.

OBSERVE NON-VIOLENCE

TILL SWARAJ IS ATTAINED

MR. PATEL'S APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday night at Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajandaw, Khadak, when Mr. V. J. Patel presided. The hall was packed to suffocation and nothing but white khaddas dress was in evidence. There was a fair number of ladies also present on the occasion.

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. V. J. Patel in the course of his address said that to day was the day of rejoicing. It was the day of *Divali*. For the last eighteen months Mahatma Gandhi had been constantly at work for the good of country. Everybody was of the opinion that he should have some rest, so since yesterday evening he had given up all the activities. For that they should thank Sir George Lloyd and Lord Reading.

After the Bardoli decision the Mahatma was not so popular among some people. The All-India Congress Committee then, made changes in the Bardoli programme. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested yesterday at Ahmedabad. He (the speaker) three days ago sent a wire to him saying "Wire your programme." The Mahatma replied saying "Weather permitting going Bardoli Sunday." Since the last twenty-two hours the Bombay people had observed perfect peace, for which he openly congratulated them. Business was usual notwithstanding his arrest. The speaker hoped they would observe the same sort of peace and equanimity until Swaraj was attained. "But what about Swaraj?" asked Mr. Patel. Swaraj as Tilak Maharaj had said was their birth-right and therefore they should have it. India was their own country and they should attain Swaraj.

Their duty was to maintain peace. They should put into force the constructive programme. They might not like the Bardoli decision but the Bombay people should not get disappointed.

They must, for the present, put into force the constructive programme. What was that programme? The main point was about Swadeshi. Let them put on khaddar and thereby encourage Swadeshi movement. Let them send 60 crores of rupees to foreign countries and utilise them for the *charka* and Swadeshi industries. He thought he had said enough for the present and therefore he would resume his seat.

MR. KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar in the course of his speech said that they must stick to the policy of non-violence.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who followed advised the audience to be united and remain non-violent, however strongly they condemned the arrest of Mahatma, till Swaraj was attained.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

SIKH AWAKENING

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Sardar Jagat Singh Akali delivered an address on "The Awakening of Sikhs and triumph of non-violence," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last Saturday. Mr. Bharucha presided.

The Chairman in introducing the speaker said to a pessimist the present situation might appear gloomy and depressed but to him it was the beginning of a new era for India. Mahatma Gandhi, the hero of South Africa, and the awakener and enlightener of the Soul of India, was now the guest of the Government of Bombay because conservatism had revived in England and had crossed the English Channel. India should be prepared to face the situation peacefully and fearlessly and to show to England that the voice of Mahatma Gandhi was the voice of India. (Applause). That Mahatma Gandhi was not a mere agitator but that he was India's spokesman who had unified the whole India as one solid mass. He then called upon Sardar Jagat Singh to deliver his address.

SARDAR JAGAT SINGH.

Sardar Jagat Singh said the grief and pain caused by the tragedy of Jalianwalla Bagh and the repression of the Punjab made the people of the Punjab remember their mother, India, and the extreme heat of repression made them feel that like an impending downpour of rain their goal of Swarajya was at hand. Referring to the Keys Affair, the Sardar said men, women and children resolved to go to jail in one solid mass for the Gurudwara keys. The Government appointed a committee of certain Sikhs in Government service and confidence to whom they handed over the keys of the Gurudwara, but the people refused to have anything to do with the Committee and the Government had to yield in and hand over the keys to the right people. The people of the Punjab had ceased to dread the jail and its horrors now. On one occasion 713 men were arrested by the police and marched off to the chowkie and then to the jail. All of them asked the jail authorities to admit them to the jail. The jail authorities refused to do so as there was no sufficient room for bedding for them in the jail. When they offered to provide their own beddings from their homes the jail authorities selected only 13 and with great difficulty sent the rest to their homes. Before the repressive measures were adopted by the Government hardly one man used to address a mass meeting, now 200 men were ready to address 200 meetings at one place. When Lala Dina Nath was arrested in Amritsar a short while ago the whole town resolved to go to jail with him and the authorities

had to release him to the surprise of all. He concluded by earnestly exhorting all to put on Khaddar, abstain from liquor, help the weak and poor and they were sure to win in the end because God, justice and public opinion were on their side. They should be proud of their country as the English were for England, the Japanese were for Japan and the Chinese for China. God was trying them now because He loved them and he would bless them in the end. He advised all to follow Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. BHARUCHA.

The Chairman in closing the proceedings said they were all responsible for the work enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. They must therefore sink their difference of opinion and whether Parsi, Hindu, Moslem, Christian or Jew, should keep up non-violence and work whole heartily for Swarajya. The mill owners of Manchester had already felt the pinch of non-violent non-cooperation and the inauguration of Charkhas and if they faithfully followed the programme of Mahatma Gandhi not only would they successfully release him and other leaders out of the jails.

Thundering cheers for Mahatma Gandhi terminated the proceedings.

LATE MR. J. N. TATA

STATUE UNVEILED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 11.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore unveiled the statue of late J. N. Tata at the Indian Institute of Science last evening, before a cosmopolitan gathering, which included many members of aristocracy, the Hon. the Resident, distinguished officials and a good number of ladies. In the course of a short speech His Highness dilated briefly on the unique qualities of the head and heart of the great industrialist, and closed with a brilliant touch of optimism regarding the industrial India. The function was altogether a great success.

DIVISION OF GERMAN DEBT.

SCHEME OF ALLIED FINANCE MINISTERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Reed. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

The Paris Newspapers welcome the scheme submitted to the Conference of Allied Finance Ministers by Sir Robert Horne of dividing German debt. Firstly sixty-five milliard marks which is equivalent to the total of Interallied debts will only be demanded from Germany in the event of United States claiming repayment of allied debts. Secondly seventy milliard marks will be mobilised in the form of a loan and will be paid to Germany's creditors. Newspapers comment caustically on the American demand for repayment of the cost of the American army occupation which is made under the treaty which America has repudiated.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Government House, 5-30 p.m.
 The Hon. Lady Darnley to preside.
 Infant Welfare Society Meeting, Government House, 5 p.m.
 David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory, Matunga, Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m.
 Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
 Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 4-15 p.m.
 Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, March 14.
 Holi: Bank Holiday.
WEDNESDAY, March 15.
 Gentlemen of Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.
THURSDAY, March 16.
 Concert in aid of Dr. Goodier's Charities, Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

A special urgent meeting of the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund, to be held at the City of Bombay, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 15th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.), instead of on Monday, the 13th idem.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, of the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Holika Sammelan Programme has been arranged for two days in the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, P. S. Wagle will give a performance of Holika. To-morrow (Tuesday) a party of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will give a musical concert. The performances will commence at 8 p.m. (S. T.), on both days.

A SERPENT'S LAST BANQUET.

An eye-witness writes:—Yesterday (Sunday) morning a long stout serpent was seen lying dead by the roadside near the Parel Government House. The long tail, evidently of a big full-sized bandicoot belonging to the rat family, which lives in the fields, protruded from the mouth. It appeared that the fat field-rodent proved such a tempting delicacy to the reptile that in its hot haste to swallow it the victim's body struck in the gullet, and while the serpent hissed and hissed and rolled about in its agony to get the obstacle a passer-by witnessing the scene threw a ponderous stone on it which smashed its head and it died on the spot.

MEETING OF SURAT CITIZENS.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Surat held in the "Peaceful Task" building to consider the "Peaceful Task" before the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the following resolution was passed:—
 "The citizens of Surat residing in Bombay assembled at this public meeting express their approval and sympathy with the work aims and objects of the Keshavnagar Mandal of Surat and tender their sincere congratulations to the said Mandal for the highly patriotic and energetic manner in which it is conducting and maintaining schools for imparting free primary education to the children of Surat and thereby upholding and enhancing the reputation of Surat in the matter of education and hereby appeal to the public of Bombay and particularly to the citizens of Surat residing in Bombay to render all aid and assistance that they can give to the Mandal in their said patriotic and praiseworthy work and to respond generously to the appeal issued by the Mandal for funds required for maintaining the schools at Surat and hereby appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen (with power to them to add to their number) to collect such funds:—
COMMITTEE.
 Messrs. Chhotubhai A. Vakil, Hiralal Kanabhai, Chhotubhai Khandwala, Anarchand N. Shroff, Solicitor, Navnath Ghablabbai, Nagindas T. Master, Ratilal Tribhuvandas, Chhotubhai Gheya, Hirabhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Chaudubhai Supariwala (auditor), Dr. K. Sonajee, Mr. Thakurdas M. Khandwala, with Messrs. H. M. Mehta and I. L. Kaji as Secretaries and Mr. Hirabhai Gulabchand Kanabhai as Treasurer.
 Subscriptions will be received at the office of Messrs. M. V. Mody Rameshchandra and Co., at 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, and at Santa Cruz by J. K. Mehta and Dhansukhlal Maneklal.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Art Society of India, Bombay, has decided to hold its first exhibition in the city of Bombay in April, 1922. The exhibition will open at Sir J. J. School of Art, on the 7th of April, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). It has been decided to award no prizes for the exhibits sent in.
 The principal aim is to put before the public, work useful and instructive to the country, depicting Indian life and characters. Indian scenes and landscapes, and Indian designs (historical and mythological), as also pictorial compositions in any medium that will as a whole afford the visitor a whole and complete idea of the Indian scene, both in the past and at present.
 Only members are entitled to send in exhibits for the exhibition. Any one can become a member by sending in his application form accompanied by three months' subscription in advance not later than the 20th of March, 1922, to the Hon. Secretaries of the Society.
 The schedule should reach the Hon. Secretaries on or before the 20th of March, 1922.
 Exhibits must be delivered at Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the 3rd of April, 1922, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Art Society of India, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
 Mr. Mohammed Kifayatulla of Delhi wires under date March 12, as follows:—
 Gandhiji has been arrested at Ahmedabad. As non-violent Non-Cooperation is the most effective way for the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj, I request the Hindus, Muslims and other communities of India not to get out of bounds at the arrest of their greatest and most respected friend and well-wisher and not to devote from the path chalked out by the Congress.

MUNICIPAL SURVEY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor made the following speech at the Municipal Dinner given in his honour on the 9th instant:—
 "I should like to endorse what your President has said with regard to the Officer who is now in charge of the duties assigned to the Municipal Corporation. I do not, as a rule, find it easy to pay compliments—but it is easy to do so in the case of Mr. Clayton. I agree that Government is fortunate in being able to secure an Officer so capable, so tactful, so popular and so far seeing as Mr. Clayton to occupy this important post. You have been good enough to comment upon the cordial relations which exist between my Government and this Corporation: it is indeed largely due to the Municipal Corporation, and not least of all to Mr. Clayton, that these cordial relations have existed, and I have every hope that they will long continue to exist."

LARGE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Now let me turn to the various spheres of achievement upon which you have made comment such as your roads. I am glad to learn that your expenditure on roads is being increased, and I must tell you quite frankly that this is one of the most important questions to which you can possibly give your consideration. This city is developing at a very rapid rate, and a rate which will show an increase for many years to come—and it must be one of your duties to see that you are fully prepared for this great expansion. You must keep pace with the demand and see that you have in readiness all preparations for supplying water, drainage and communication. The reports I have regarding the first of these go to show that you have followed a wise and far-sighted policy, but I understand that a large drainage scheme for the island is still under consideration and has not yet received final approval. As regards the development of the north of the island, I may tell you in this connection that my Government is endeavouring to ensure the provision during the next 5 years of adequate sums for the early electrification and quadruplication of the Bombay suburban railways, and you will easily perceive that such provision will make for still speedier development and will necessitate all the greater preparation on your part. You must remember, gentlemen, that the work of this Corporation is that of coordinating at every point with the work of those three other responsible bodies who are carrying out the task of making this great port and city of Bombay into what I believe to be one of the greatest cities and cheapest ports in the world. You are all now working in co-ordination and unison towards that end and the public will inevitably desire to be assured that no one of you is lagging behind.

PORT TRUST.

Now let me refer to some definite proofs of the speed with which things are going on in this great city. Let me take first the Port Trust. In 1911-12 the tonnage dealt with in the Port of Bombay was 2,700,000 tons. In 1921-22, ten years later, the tonnage figure was 4,600,000. The revenue of the Port during the same decade has increased from 84 lakhs to 223 lakhs, viz., an increase of 139 lakhs—a most startling figure.

In the matter of land development also the Trust has not been idle, for the revenue from its estate, which is almost entirely reclaimed land, has doubled in the last 10 years from 12 lakhs to 24 lakhs. Those gentlemen who think it is no use reclaiming land in Bombay should reflect upon these figures. In regard to its constructional programme, the new Cotton Depot will be completed by September 1923, and will then provide accommodation for 21 million bales of cotton with provision for future extension. The Sewri-Mazagon reclamation, which is to provide accommodation for coal, manganese and iron and steel depots, will be finished within 3 years.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The total area which the Improvement Trust is now developing is 4½ square miles, or no less than 12 million square yards of land, designed to house 472,000 souls, and since April 1919 1,120,000 square yards have been disposed of, bringing 198 lakhs of rupees into the coffers of the Trust. That is business, and who shall now say that the Improvement Trust is not doing great work for the City?

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Now, gentlemen, I come to another matter. I turn to the question of the Development Department, which, although it is the youngest of all these bodies, is bearing perhaps the major burden of the work of constructing Greater Bombay and am glad to be able to tell you that it is making immense strides in the work it has undertaken. It is a matter of pride to me to remember that the Development Schemes, for which I am largely responsible, passed through the Legislative Council absolutely unanimously 18 months ago, without a single vote against them: after 18 months experience before the public I am no less proud to report to you that the Development expenditure was to-day passed unanimously through Council, and that on hearing of the progress of the work every single motion to reduce expenditure was withdrawn. Of course we have had our critics. I do not mind that: some of them honest, reasonable critics who wanted information; others perhaps not completely disinterested critics—just critics—others again the kind of critics who are always looking for the superman and determined to find him by looking for him in the looking glass. But we really have got something to show after 18 months work.

CITY POLICE FORCE.

Before closing, there are two other matters to which I wish to refer briefly. The first is the Bombay City Police Force. I know that there has of late been a tendency to criticise that force: the criticism has been vague, but it has been there. Sometimes it fastens on traffic control, sometimes on inadequate protection of property, sometimes on other grounds of complaint. Well, gentlemen, I am very jealous of the Bombay City

Police Force, but I know that no force is perfect. When any definite complaints come forward, you have only to come to Government and we shall go into them fully. But considering the difficulties with which they have to contend, whether it be from want of funds, want of assistance from the public, or whatever the causes, I am convinced after three years of experience that it would be hard to find a more loyal, devoted or finer body of men than the Bombay City Police. Let me give you some idea of the job they have got to tackle. In Calcutta there is one policeman to 196 inhabitants: in Bombay there is only one policeman to 312 inhabitants. That is a big difference: nearly double the task and responsibility. In Bombay, in 1920, 11,871 cognizable cases were dealt with by the Police as against 9,920 in Calcutta. In Calcutta during the same period there were 137 deaths from traffic accidents and 398 accidental deaths: in Bombay the corresponding figures 108 and 77 respectively. So that even if the Bombay City Police are not very efficient, at any rate I believe they are the most efficient in all India. Therefore, gentlemen, I hope you will continue to give to that very loyal and capable force not only your confidence and your cooperation, but sometimes also a little bit of your praise because, I think, they deserve it.

COST OF LIVING.

The other matter to which I would make very brief reference is the cost of living, and I think it has some bearing on all that I have been saying to-night. As you know, I have steadily foretold that the disappearance of all our normal standards was only a temporary and need cause us no panic in regard to the future. For a very long period no vital statistics of any accuracy were prepared in Bombay and so we were all groping in the dark in this matter. But the Labour Gazette, which first saw the light in September last, now gives us full and accurate information and shows us that the cost of living index, which reached its high-water mark in October, 1920, is already 15 per cent. below that mark and has fallen 11 per cent in the last six months. That means a steady fall in the cost of living and we have every reason to hope that that fall will be maintained, if only in the fact that the India wheat crop this year is double that of last year, while other vital grain crops are either up to or above the average of the last five years.

I have no patience when I read speeches, as I have read one lately, which in my judgment can only serve to exacerbate racial feeling and to misrepresent feelings which ought to exist between Englishmen and Indians in this country. For my part, I am proud that the feeling between Europeans and Indians has always been of the very best in Bombay, and I think this is largely due to the closer social relations which perhaps exist in this city between the various races and to the desire on both sides for courteous and friendly intercourse in daily life. That, at any rate, is the Bombay ideal as to how best to strengthen the cause of the British Empire in India.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

IMPROVING IN UPPER SECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 ALLAHABAD, March 12.
 The E. I. R. strike situation in the upper sections is much improved. Eighty per cent. of the locomotive staff at Ghaziabad have resumed work and at Allahabad over two hundred belonging to loco, and carriage and wagon, have returned.

EDITOR OF "VISWAMITRA" SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 CALCUTTA, March 10.
 Mr. Moolchand Agarwalla, printer and publisher of the "Viswamitra," a Hindi daily has been sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A, I. P. C. (Sedition) for having published in the paper on 28th November, 6th December and 20th December, 1921, respectively articles headed "When will the British depart," "Ripeness of Repression," and "Inviting Disturbance."

SWAMI KUMARANAND ARRESTED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
 AJMER, March 11.
 Swami Kumaranand member, All-India Congress was arrested this morning under warrant from Agra under section 124A, 153A I. P. C. and taken to Agra under police escort. It is understood that the prosecution is in connection with a speech made by him in the U. P. Conference held at Agra in October last.

ARRESTS AT ETAWAH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
 ETAWAH, March 11.
 Official propaganda is in full swing here. Seven arrests were made in this week including those of Pandit Raghunath Dayal Chaudhry Budhisingh, Secretary, Bharthana and Ramasahib, Srivastava District Secretary.

PA DIT MAKHANLAL'S RELEASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
 JUBBULPORE, March 11.
 Pandit Makhlanlal Chaturvedi, Editor "Karmvir" was released from the Jubbulpore Jail in the morning of 4th instant after a full expiry of his term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 124A which he underwent in the Bilaspur Jail. He was brought here only two days ago for release.

Boulogne.—Eight people were killed and many injured as the result of an explosion in the English camp during the unloading of heavy shells left in France by the British army. Fire destroyed the camp buildings.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League a second boxing tournament was conducted at the Empire Theatre yesterday. A very interesting programme of events was shown through, though on the whole the show partook of the form of a general gathering where all sides of the League were represented. The Jui-Jitan and Indian wrestling "contests" were more or less of trials and the only serious Tournament was that of Boxing. The latter provided a fairly tolerable exhibition of theistic art. Some interesting features were the charming sword display by Miss Gulcheer Mehta and parrying of walking-stick-slashes, an accomplishment which looks like a study of date. As on the former occasion, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mehta gave two special prizes to Miss Gulcheer Mehta (Rs. 51) and the other to Master Chhotia for Boxing (Rs. 31). Mr. K. Chubb showed a fine muscle-control display.

The results of the Boxing contest were:—
 3 two minute rounds:—
 Battilvala beat Irani.
 Pochkanawala beat Bharucha.
 Medhora beat Chanda.
 Sahar beat Merchant (fourth 1 minute round).
 D. Sahar beat C. Merchant.
 Dadachani beat Shroff.

Of the juniors, Chhotia beat Motafram in three minute rounds.
 In the opinion of the Referee, Colonel Levy of the Parsee Pioneer Battalion, the best winner was Rustum Dadachani while Motafram was declared the best loser.
 Of the prize winners who are not mentioned are:—Kotwala; Ex-Sergeant Karakaria who gave an antiquated sword display which was rather difficult to comprehend; Sohrab Mody for all round development.

PROHIBITION IN U. P.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 ALLAHABAD, March 12.
 In the resolution on the report of the Excise Committee, the United Provinces Government have laid down their future excise policy. It says it is their firm conviction that at present and for as far into the future as it is necessary to look, total prohibition cannot and indeed should not be their policy and subject to certain conditions they accept the policy of progressive realisation of the principle of local option. System of surcharge or graduated fees will replace the present auction sales. Licensing boards in the larger, and advisory committees in the smaller municipalities and in rural areas, will be constituted.

PUNJAB BUDGET.

COUNCIL REDUCES 38 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 LAHORE, March 11.
 In the total demand of ten crores and seventy eight lakhs the Legislative Council made a reduction of thirty eight lakhs of which sixteen lakhs were under the head of Public Works.

BABU PURSOTAM DAS TANDON.

REMOVED FROM MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 ALLAHABAD, March 12.
 Local Government has removed Babu Pursotam Das Tandon, Chairman, and Thakur Parmatmanand Singh, Member of Allahabad Municipal Board, who were convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act from their offices.

PRINCE AT KAPURTHALA.

(Associated Press.)
 Prince's Camp Kapurthala, March 12.
 The Prince of Wales arrived at Kapurthala at two noon and was given a warm welcome by the Maharajah the Tikka Sahib, the Maharaj Kumar, Col. Minchin, Agent to the Governor. The station was gorgeously decorated. As the arrival was private, there was no salute and guard of honour was dispensed with. The Prince motored to the Palace with the Maharajah. People crowded on the house tops and on roadside to see the Prince. The route was lined by state troops. The Prince has fairly large engagements to keep during the remainder of the day. After lunch he attends a garden party and peoples fair, goes on river excursion, attends state banquet, and after seeing illumination departs at one thirty for Dehra Dun.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the International Hockey match played at Dublin, England beat Ireland by three goals to two.
 In the final of the Army raquets, Jamson beat Sloggett 15/8, 14/18, 12/15, 18/13, 15/7.
 In Paris, the British Army drew with the French Army in the Association football match. Each team scored one goal.
 At Hereford, International Cross-country Running Championship resulted as follows:—
 1. J. Guillem (France) fifty-seven minutes, one second.
 2. H. Eckerley (Warrington Athletic). Fiftyseven minutes, and twentyeight seconds.
 3. J. Schenellman (France) fiftyseven minutes, thirtyeight seconds.
 Placings were:—
 Birchfield Harriers fortyone points; Surrey Athletic 168 points; Warrington Athletic 261 points.

SHARING OF REPARATIONS

ALLIED FINANCE MINISTERS' CONCLUSIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
 LONDON, March 12.
 Reod. 1 a.m., March 13.
 A Havas message states that the Allied finance ministers who have been meeting in Paris this week concluded their deliberations yesterday by signing an agreement providing for various settlements. The expenses of Germany for the armies of occupation from May 1st, 1921, were allocated as follows, two millions sterling for Britain, four hundred and sixty million francs for France and hundred and two millions Belgian francs for Belgium. The Division of the reparations in kind to be made by Germany in 1922 was fixed at sixty-five per cent. for France and thirty-five per cent. among other powers. The Allied representatives consented to the Weisbaden agreement being applied for three years with reservations as to amounts of deferred payments. Other Allied powers can enter into similar agreements with Germany for payments of the reparations in kind under certain reservations as to total valuable of such payments.
 The first milliard marks of reparations is divided as follows, five hundred million gold marks to Britain as part of the army of occupation expenses anterior to May, 1921, one hundred and forty million gold marks to France and surplus to Belgian priority claim with exception of one hundred and seventy-two million lire to Italy. As regards the Sarre mines, France is debited with three hundred million gold marks in 1922. If the reparations Commission fixes for these mines any higher figure the excess will be put to France's account.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

GENERAL HARRINGTON GOES TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
 LONDON, March 12.
 Reod. 1 a.m., March 13.
 Constantinople. General Harrington in response to a request of the British Government has left to participate in the Near East conference.

M. POINCARE RECEIVES YOUSSEF KEMAL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
 LONDON, March 12.
 Reod. 1 a.m., March 13.
 Paris.—M. Poincare has received Youssef Kemal, the Komalst foreign minister, who has postponed his departure for London.

THE AIKA MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 LUCKNOW, March 11.
 A correspondent was recently publishing in the "Englishman," the "Pioneer" and other papers statements regarding the situation in Barabanki which has drawn the attention of the Deputy Commissioner who states that his statements give exaggerated ideas of the situation. The Deputy Commissioner contradicts the statements that Barabanki has been affected by the Aika movement. As regards the situation in Barabanki the facts given by the correspondent create entirely a false impression. Much of the news is stale and refers to the incidents already reported in papers, whereas there has been a marked improvement in the political atmosphere during the last month or six weeks.

LIMERICK.

SITUATION SETTLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
 LONDON, March 11.
 Reod. 3 p.m., March 12.
 The situation in Limerick has been settled and both pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty Irish troops are evacuating the city.

BALLOT ON SHOP MANAGEMENT QUESTION.

DELEGATES ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' OFFER

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
 LONDON, March 11.
 Reod. 3 p.m., March 12.
 The lock-out is at present limited to the Amalgamated Engineering Union members, numbering 300,000. A meeting of the delegates of other Engineering Unions, representing half a million semi-skilled and unskilled workers, to-day, accepted the employers' offer of a fortnight in which to complete the ballot on the question of shop management. Further government intervention regarding the lockout of the Amalgamated Engineering Union is unlikely.

Lieutenant Col. Faunthorpe, Commissioner of Lucknow, has been placed on special duty in connection with the Aika movement.
 Died Mr. Maurice Bandman, the well-known Impresario of India and the East at Gibraltar.

The "Pioneer" understands that before proceeding to the final draft of its report the Committee on removal of the Racial Distinctions under Criminal Law, will visit Calcutta towards the end of the next month, in order to confer with the local associations on the subject.—(A. P.).

U. P. SITUATION

SIGNIFICANCE OF MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 12.
 The political situation in the United Provinces is far from reassuring. Before a gathering of civil and military officers and durbars of Meerut Division, Sir Harcourt expressed his Government's determination to maintain law and order—a determination with which nobody, much less non-cooperators, quarrels. He went further by assuring in advance the durbars that Government would support them in their loyalty and would not forget them in its rewards. He publicly thanked local officers and police who, according to him, have under great provocation and often in great danger dealt with disturbances that have arisen out of Non-Cooperation movement and protected the lives, property and honour of the people of the United Provinces at a very difficult time. Sir H. Butler's speech is not at all surprising and only yesterday I had it confidentially from a high official of Government that the latter's attitude was to be firm.

FEELING OF COOPERATORS.

Cooperators and others feel alike that there are very difficult times ahead and if looks true enough. What with rampant landlordism and poor impoverished peasantry suffering from acute agrarian discontent and with Government suffering too much from their obsession to see clearly where they are driving the people, to, one can hardly wonder at the development of the situation.

THE AIKA MOVEMENT.

The Aika movement which some best friends of Government regard as exclusively agrarian, but heightened by the prevailing state of general unrest and rapacity of landlords in certain districts is an important phase of the situation, which, if handled properly must contribute to the happiness of peasantry as also ease the anxiety of the Government regarding the maintenance of law and order. But unfortunately the officials with few exceptions, are not blessed with that real insight into the state of affairs and began at the wrong end, with the results that can be better imagined than described. From what I have been able to gather about the Aika movement, it appears to me that if Governments can divest itself of the feeling that its interests are identical with the vested interests, legitimate or otherwise, of Zamindars and can feel that it is there to hold the balance equally between Zamindars and tenants and apply itself promptly to remedying the grievances of the peasants which have called forth into existence the Aika movement, it will have done a great deal to ease the situation in these Provinces. Apparently Government is not prepared to rid itself of the undue influence of Zamindars, but must confound the movement for the upshot of Non-Cooperation. I think, as a result of enquiries I have already made, that the Aika movement has nothing to do with either Non-Cooperation or revolution. One member of the Provincial Council who is apparently in the confidence of the Government tells me that Sir H. Butler's movement intends first to suppress the movement and then apply itself to redressing the grievances which have given birth to it. If this be correct, Government would be repeating its time-honoured methods of dealing with such situations in India and in this the Zamindars, whose vested interests they have been made to think are at stake, will perhaps be only too gladly acquiesce.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrest became known last night and spread through the city like wild fire. To-day some Congress and Khilafat workers took Swaraj and Khilafat flags in solemn procession through the main streets repeatedly crying Mahatma Gandhi-kijai. The news has caused profound sensation among all classes and the staunchest supporters of Government regard the arrest at the present moment as egregious blunder. A high official whose views are absolutely anti-non-cooperationist, regards the action of the Bombay Government as most ill-advised. He told me that the action simply confirmed his view that the present system of Government was hopelessly circumlocutory and between arriving at a decision and its execution so much time elapsed as to alter fundamentally the situation which called for such decision and he thought the Mahatma's arrest was a case in point. Lucknow has received the news with profound calm, patience and forbearance and in conformity with Mahatma's desire no hartal is observed.

BEHAR & ORISSA COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 PATNA, March 11.
 At Behar and Orissa Council to-day budget discussion was concluded. Discussing for the omission of Rs. 1,50,000 for the subdivisional building at Jamshepur it was pointed out that the Tata Company paid income-tax to the Bombay Government for the simple reason that their offices were there, although their works were in this province. Government was urged to take steps to urge upon the Government of India to reconsider the matter.
 Mr. Hammond, on behalf of Government, informed the Council that steps had already been taken, but could not hold out much hope of success.
 The motion for the omission of an item for the Publicity Bureau was defeated by 17 to 11 votes. The Council adjourned till the 20th instant.

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Genl. Manager,

"The Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 13, 1922.

A SORDID INCIDENT.

Seldom has Mr. Lloyd George been responsible for a more cynically immoral statement than in the Premier's reply to Mr. Montagu's letter of resignation. The Premier's words to the view of every Indian Muslim—and indeed in the opinion of every Muslim and friend of Islam in the world—must preclude the British Coalition Cabinet definitely from being the repository of confidence in its good faith. The British people may, or may not, be as well-intentioned as Mr. Montagu assures us. But even Mr. Montagu, who ought to know, definitely asserts that the Premier's policy is pro-Greek. Mr. Lloyd George in his abject ignorance of the facts doubtless deems he deals with a collection of Islamic peoples who are easily impressed by pompously-uttered, but utterly empty, evasions. In his speech at Cambridge, Mr. Montagu has made clear one great fact. It is that Mr. Lloyd George has sacrificed him, and has attempted to sacrifice the world of Islam, to the Diehard Tories in order to save the tottering Coalition from crashing to ruin. Wherefore, to-day we have the forecasts made often by Reuter's Agency that a Conservative Peer will succeed Mr. Montagu. The entire sordid episode of Mr. Montagu's betrayal and the attempted betrayal of India's and the world's Muslims, affords us a striking exhibition of present-day party politics in all their unashamed filth. Fortunately, the Islamic world is not to be bought and sold as the price of Conservative support of the Coalition. That lesson remains to be impressed on Mr. Lloyd George. No honest man, whatever his creed or political views, but must concede that Mr. Montagu's explanation of his action completely justified the publication of the cables sent him by Lord Reading. Not even that vague and elastic thing, "Parliamentary Procedure" may be stretched to excuse the Premier's call for Mr. Montagu's resignation. The position was that the Government of India—whose right to make representations in the matter of the Turkish settlement not even the Premier dares deny—had cabled urging that publicity be given to a portion of the opinion of Indian Muslims. Such publication was desirable immediately in the opinion of the Government of India. It was in the interests of the Empire that Lord Reading advised. Mr. Montagu circulated Lord Reading's demand and requested formal sanction to publish the Government of India's statement. He received no reply. Perhaps he concluded, as he very well might, that the Cabinet were averse to giving publicity to facts, which, if divulged, might prejudice a certain prearranged and pre-conceived policy. But this is conjecture. Perhaps Mr. Montagu was the victim of a sordid piece of "diplomacy" stage-managed by Lord Curzon. They call this kind of diplomacy a plot or a trap in Parliamentary circles, and Mr. Montagu's speech at Cambridge suggests that he was deliberately allowed to make what Mr. Lloyd George later described

as a great mistake. But there can be no two opinions that Mr. Montagu acted not only rightly and honestly, but with- in his sphere and his powers. Judged ever so impartially, the Premier's conduct in this sordid incident—an incident which will prove to be the undoing of Mr. Lloyd George if not of an institution greater even than the Coalition Cabinet—stands out as indefensible and a frankly menacing to Islam.

Even a Muslim doubtless realises that the Premier is pitifully ignorant of the true state of the Islamic feeling throughout the East. He has scorned to give heed even to the comparatively mild warnings Mr. Montagu has uttered from time to time. His ineffable conceit in his own infallibility is something he shares with the Cabinet. This conceit disregards the advice of all experts—be they Professor Keynes or the one Secretary of State in Parliament's history who has troubled to study in some small degree the trend of opinion and feeling in India. And the Cabinet is enamoured of a pro-Greek policy to which it will adhere openly, or by evasion, or in secret stealth. For, if the Premier's statement to Mr. Montagu has a particle of meaning apart from the meaning put into it by Mr. Montagu's speech at Cambridge—it is this:—The Coalition Government, alone of all the Governments in Europe, fears lest the published Truth regarding the state of Islamic feeling would prejudice the pro-Greek endeavours its representatives will make at the forthcoming Near East Conference. Our words may seem sweeping at first blush. But they are a mere corollary to Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that Britain must preserve the balance evenly between Turk and Greek and to Mr. Montagu's definite statement that the Premier's policy is pro-Greek. What does Mr. Lloyd George's statement amount to under analysis? When France, and Italy—the only other two nations pretending to be concerned in the settlement—are now known to be definitely in favour of a fair settlement with the Kemalists, even the audacious British Premier cannot to-day pretend that he fears to offend Britain's "Allies." That camouflage failed to serve its purpose when it was originally adduced to cover British "diplomacy" in the settlement of Sevrès. So to-day the Premier is compelled to be a great deal more vague. To-day the mere candid pronouncement of less than the very least terms with Turkey in which the Muslims of India and the world are prepared to acquiesce "embarrass" Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. Sweet, blushing, virginal little things! The effect on his colleagues of learning a part of the bitter truth, is described by the sensitive—almost hysterically sensitive—Premier as "most painful."

On these ineffably shrinking, tenderly-nurtured, Coalition Cabinet Ministers who must be most jealously excluded from the bold immodest gaze of Stern Facts! Thus might the janitor of some old-world seraglio have rebuked an ardent youth who had presumed to proffer advances "most painful" to his pretty charges. And Mr. Winston Churchill in the role of some Circassian Sultana wilting modestly under the candid, monocolled gaze of the Truth represented by a strange Mr. Montagu in embroidered coat and baggy pantaloons would perhaps be a trifle more convincing than Mr. Churchill in his present role of a Cabinet Minister who must not be told the painful truth. But in the charming fancy Mr. Lloyd George's words conjure up the janitor seems anxious about screening the ladies of the harem from the eye of their rightful lord and master. For we had thought that the delicate buds of the Coalition Cabinet were wedded to the Truth. For whom then would the janitor preserve their blushing innocence? As a janitor and guardian of morals Mr. Lloyd George would early have been introduced, with his betrayed charges, to the howling and the sack swirling in the waters of the Bosphorus. As a Premier, he and those whose ignorance he would preserve so that they be rendered the more amenable to Greek solicitations, merit at least the "sack" since the howling and the Parliamentary punishment and the dumping rights over the Bosphorus are still in dispute among the Powers. Meanwhile, Mr. Montagu has, by his plain-speaking no less than by his resignation, rendered immense service not only to Islam and India but also to the Empire to which the Premier's pro-Greek policy is calamitous. Mr. Lloyd George has, in order to get the support of Conservatives, presented the Diehards with Mr. Montagu's head on a charger. But he counted without his host, for it is certain that Mr. Montagu's exposure of the policy and methods of the Lloyd George-Curzon-Churchill combination will give the death-blow to the Coalition.

Notes the of Day

Mr. Sastri's "Imperial" Mission.

According to Reuter's London correspondent, Mr. Srinivas Sastri's forthcoming visit to India will be quite brief, the gravity of the crisis through which his mother-country is passing notwithstanding. "Imperial" problems of graver consequence demand his prior attention and he will be leaving next month for Australia, New Zealand and Canada to discuss, as the correspondent tells us "the best methods of giving effect to the Imperial Conference resolution regarding the status of Indians in the Dominions." It is true Mr. Sastri was taken aback when he learnt the news of Mr. Montagu's resignation, but he has apparently abundant faith that whoever succeeds Mr. Montagu at the India Office would not modify the solution of the Græco-Turkish question. Mr. Sastri is proceeding to Australia to discuss with the statesman there the problem of the status of his countrymen in the Dominions, but one would like to put it to him seriously whether his proper place at this moment, next to India itself, is not Africa rather than Australia or Canada? It is not in either Australia or Canada where the rights of Mr. Sastri's countrymen are most menaced, but in East and South Africa. Mr. Sastri knows this well enough. Why does he then go to countries where he is less wanted and fight shy of countries like South Africa and East Africa where his presence and his "statesmanship" are most needed at this hour? At the Imperial Conference it was not Australia or Canada which proved hostile to the claims of Indians, but South Africa and it is South Africa that requires to be brought round and conciliated by such statesmanship as Mr. Sastri is credited with by his admirers in the official circles and the Anglo-Indian Press. If Mr. Sastri can find time to visit distant countries like Australia and Canada, he should certainly be able to spare time for visits to countries, much nearer, like East and South Africa, in both of which our countrymen are passing through a grave crisis. Mr. Sastri's preference of comparatively quiet places like Australia and Canada, while his countrymen are most pressed in East and South Africa looks very much like running away from danger. Would his illustrious predecessor at the head of the Servants of India Society have been found in the Antipodes when the cry of distress from his countrymen, and women was arising much nearer home? If Mr. Sastri is really anxious to serve his countrymen abroad, we say again that his proper place at this moment in East and South Africa and not in Australia or Canada.

The Whiteman's "Trusteeship."

The Archbishop of Kavirondo recently told Indians in Kenya that before demanding equality with the European settlers they should "fit themselves into trusteeship" of the "natives" of the Colony, like the settlers. It is one of the stock arguments of the Whites of Kenya that the interests of the "Natives" will be jeopardised and the "civilising" mission of the Whites hampered by according to Indians rights that will enable them to share with the Whites in the administration of the country. It is this concern of the Whites for the well-being of the "Natives" that, according to the East African missionary gentlemen of the type of the Archbishop of Kavirondo, stands in the way of the Whites meeting the aspirations of Indians for a larger franchise and freer citizenship. What the Kenya Whiteman's idea of their self-imposed trusteeship is, can be seen from the following two resolutions submitted by their district associations for consideration at the next session of the Convention of Associations:

"This Convention protests against the proposed Compensation to Injured Natives Ordinance being law. As at present framed the Ordinance cannot conduce to the safety of the employers of labour, it will also be deterrent to fresh capital being brought in to the Colony. This Convention recognises that the interests of the employed should be safeguarded and suggests that an Act on the broad lines of the British 'Employers' Liability Act' of 1880 be substituted for the one now proposed."

"That this Convention requests the Government to refund for the use of the white settlers the major portion of the grant of £4,000 made to this Colony by the Joint Council of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, which grant has been given by the Government to the Church Missionary Society for purely native purposes."

tee" is in Kenya for the good of the "Native" ward?

Tall-tale Statistics.

In the February number of the official "Labour Gazette" (Bombay) some illuminating statistics, culled from the Assam Government's report on immigrant labour in Assam for the year 1920-21, are reproduced to show the average monthly wages paid to labourers in the tea gardens in the province. These are as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
1911-12	Rs. 5 11	4 7 9	2 11 0
1912-13	5 15 0	4 9 5	2 13 1
1913-14	6 1 3	4 11 5	2 13 7
1914-15	6 0 5	4 10 3	2 13 7
1915-16	6 0 4	3 2 6	2 14 5
1916-17	6 1 0	5 3 8	3 0 7
1917-18	6 4 3	5 1 2	2 13 5
1918-19	6 5 9	5 1 5	3 1 5
1919-20	6 12 10	5 14 8	3 7 5
1920-21	7 0 9	5 12 7	3 7 10

It is explained that the figures given above have been compiled from the wages returns for the months of March 1921 and September 1920, the former being a comparatively slack month and the latter one of the busiest in the year when manufacture is in full swing. Since it is not stated how many months in the year comprise the busy season and how many the slack one, it would have been better for purposes of greater accuracy if the returns of all the months in the year had been ascertained before the monthly averages were arrived at. Taking, however, the figures as they are, one is further confronted with the statement that they do not represent the actual standard wages, but include ticca or overtime, diet and subsistence allowance, whether given in cash or in rice, and a portion of the bonus which is given annually to most adult labourers. This bonus represents the advance which is an essential feature of a labour contract under Act XIII of 1859—the iniquitous Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, which is now sought to be repealed—but although for the purposes of the Act the advance must be recovered, this in practice, according to the Assam Government's report, is hardly ever done. But it passes one's imagination why such miscellaneous and fluctuating items, as overtime, diet and subsistence allowance and bonus should be included in the monthly wages of the labourers. Is it done because without the help of these items the monthly averages would dwindle to figures which would shock humanity still further than the so-called averages given above are calculated to do? Why cannot the Assam Government, who are always profuse in their "sympathy" for the labour population, whom they like to depict as living in happy contentment and passing their days with a cow and a plot of land on which to grow kitchen vegetables, let the world know what the actual standard wages, paid to the labourers are? If the figures of the various items are given separately, one would be in a position to know how exactly the labourer is situated.

"Concessions."

The Assam Government make much of the fact that the labourer enjoys other concessions also, such as "free housing," "free medical attendance," "a good water-supply," and "the benefit of being allowed to cultivate garden land at privileged rates"—not always, but "wherever there are garden lands available." We wonder why it did not occur to the Government to include among the "concessions" the free air which the labourer breathes and the pleasure he derives from having to work under a "Sah." Another benefit the labourer derives is stated to be in respect of the rice, and occasionally cloth, sold to him on the estate. He can have them at "concession rates." The Assam Government have been at some pains to collect statistics to show "the addition to the earnings of labourers which the supply of rice at figures far below the prevailing market rates really represented." They have found that rice of the total value of Rs. 52,19,248 was sold during the year to the labourers, who would have had to pay for the same Rs. 74,79,934 if they had purchased it in the market. Now, according to the Government's own report, there were a little over six lakhs of immigrant labourers in the Assam estates. The total pecuniary benefit these six lakhs derived in twelve months amounted to Rs. 22,60,636—that is to say, five annas per month per man! Yet, the Government remark that the concession in the sale of rice is "so important to him (labourer)" as to vitiate conclusions based on the wage figure alone. But it is evident that the official reviewer when making this remark contemplated only the large amount of twenty-two lakhs rupees and odd saved to the labourers and did not take the trouble of calculating what the saving came to in the case of each individual!

A Blot on India.

Similar misleading statements disfigure the official report in other places. For example, at one place it is stated that "for each completed (standard) task the labourer receives a sum varying from four to six or seven annas" a day. If this were so, the monthly wages, exclusive of ticca, bonus and other allowances, should have varied

between Rs. 7-3-0 and Rs. 13-2-0, but, according to the actual figures, they average the smaller of these amounts and include ticca and other allowances! Where "the truth?" It is obvious that the official anxiety to paint the conditions in the tea gardens of Assam in as bright colours as possible is responsible for the mutually contradictory "statistics" which are being palmed off on the public. But do the Government believe that any explanations they may volunteer will blind the public to the ghastly fact, revealed by the statistics quoted by us above, that there are six lakhs of men, women and children slaving in the plantations of Assam on such starvation wages as three annas a day in the case of adults and six pice a day in the case of children? And there is an "enlightened" Government of British and Indian gentlemen who, though they are fully aware of the state of things, have not only not moved a finger to remedy it, but are crying down and misrepresenting a "sedition," all attempts to improve the lot of the labourers! The Assam Government have, it is true, lately appointed a committee to report on labour conditions in the tea gardens, but at the present rate of official progress the relief may come to the labourers—if it comes at all—after a decade. The conditions in the plantations are a blot on India and all patriotic workers should see that it is removed as early as possible.

Cyprus and Tunis.

While drawing attention of the Government to M. Franklin Bouillon's suggestion that England should cede Cyprus to Greece by way of compensation for the latter's day-light brigandage, Colonel Wedgwood suggested the other day that France should be asked to hand over Tunis to Turkey. There is absolutely no analogy between Cyprus and Tunis unless it be that both these provinces of the Ottoman Empire were simultaneously pocketed by England and France respectively at the Treaty of Berlin. The ceding of a poorly paid clerk at the Foreign Office revealed the secret deal about Cyprus, though it was given out at the time of the Treaty of Berlin that the Porte had made a gift of the island to Britain as a reward for her good offices. However Disraeli meant what he said when called Cyprus a "place of arms" to keep in check the turbulent Christian minorities which have a nasty habit of being always massacred. Now that England has changed her role in the Levant, Franklin Bouillon's suggestion is not quite beside the point in so far as he asks England to walk out of the island. As to who should step into her shoes, let her for the nonce apply the acid test of Non-co-operation. Colonel Wedgwood should have known that Egypt and not Cyprus affords a perfect analogy to Tunis. Logical consistency was never the strong point of the Britisher and the Colonel will be quite satisfied if England somehow muddles through the Near Eastern quagmire. There is many a note in the eyes of France and Italy but before any British statesman dares to point them out, let him see the beams in England's eyes, the biggest of them being, of course, India.

Retrenchment in the Wrong direction.

Educationists in England seem to have anticipated the levelling onslaughts of the Goddess axe which in its frenzy of retrenchment does not spare even the Education Department. In its manifesto on "Education and National Life" the Council emphasises the obvious that in education England has much lee-way to make for years of war and that any economy on education is retrenchment run mad. There may be statistics to show "the addition to the earnings of labourers which the supply of rice at figures far below the prevailing market rates really represented." They have found that rice of the total value of Rs. 52,19,248 was sold during the year to the labourers, who would have had to pay for the same Rs. 74,79,934 if they had purchased it in the market. Now, according to the Government's own report, there were a little over six lakhs of immigrant labourers in the Assam estates. The total pecuniary benefit these six lakhs derived in twelve months amounted to Rs. 22,60,636—that is to say, five annas per month per man! Yet, the Government remark that the concession in the sale of rice is "so important to him (labourer)" as to vitiate conclusions based on the wage figure alone. But it is evident that the official reviewer when making this remark contemplated only the large amount of twenty-two lakhs rupees and odd saved to the labourers and did not take the trouble of calculating what the saving came to in the case of each individual!

To the Minister.

As the manifesto is addressed "especially to those who are engaged in the task of Government, whether as Ministers, members of Parliament, or Local Representatives," we make a present of it to Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, educationist by profession and Minister by accident. Supporting the Goddess Report is accepted in its entirety, it would mean such relief to the English tax-payer though there will be a little less educational opportunity for his children. What solace can the retrenchment in education bring to the tax-payer in this Presidential unless he be a morbid Moderate to swell visibly at the mere thought of the parity of his own Minister with the proudest member of the Civil Service, in matters of pay? We had expected our Minister for Education to recall the felicitous reference of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University to his past sacrifice, the while he conferred on Mr. Paranjpye the Doctoral degree of science.

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM BY C. F. ANDREWS

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HOW MAHATMA WAS ARRESTED.

"KID AB"---HIS PARTING ADVICE.

MR. S. G. BANKER ALSO ARRESTED.

TRIED AND COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

THEIR STATEMENTS.

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Satyagrah Ashram Sabarmati with Mr. Shankerlal Banker at 10-30 p.m. on Friday. The rumours that his arrest was imminent were for the last two days; along with the story that the telegraphic instructions that were received by the local authorities for the Mahatma's arrest and which were forwarded to the authorities at Ajmer were returned by the latter to Ahmedabad as Mahatma was just preparing to return when the Superintendent of Police Mr. Hailey, arrived in a motor car with the arrest warrant under Sec. 124A. Mr. Banker who was with Mahatma till then had just left the Ashram for the town; when a few furlongs off the Ashram he met Mr. Hailey who inquired of him if he was Mr. Banker. "Yes I am," Mr. Banker replied. "I am sorry to hear that you are being arrested," he said. "I have got to go to the Ashram. Mr. Hailey waited on the outskirts of the Ashram and sent word to Mahatma regarding the nature of the arrest. Mahatma was allowed to take his own time for preparation. He was told that he was to be taken to the Sabarmati Jail in the neighbourhood. It being a hot hour most of the inmates of the Ashram had retired but the news that the arrest had happened went round in a few minutes. It brought them all back to the front of Mahatma's residence. All stood calm in playful mood for a while and Mahatma's most favourite hymn describing the qualities of an ideal Vaishnav was sung in chorus. Everyone then paid obeisance to his Babuji and invoked his blessings.

Mahatma then proceeded to Mr. Hailey's car and took his seat accompanied by Mr. Banker and escorted by Mrs. Gandhi and Shrimati Anasuya Bhen. The car then left the Ashram amidst shouts of Bande Mataram.

HIS PARTING WORD.

His parting word to the Ashram people was work hard and tire not. He expressed his hope that every one in the country who had regard for him and who had India's love at heart would strain every nerve to keep and exert others to keep perfect peace all over India.

The charge is said to refer to Mahatma's numerous articles in his "Young India." In this connection the Superintendent of Police searched the "Navajivan" Press at midnight and took a few papers in the original handwritings of the Mahatma which were contributed to the "Young India" during the years 1921 and 1922.

Mahatma will be produced before the District Magistrate at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday on trial which ought not to take more than a couple of hours.

TRIAL COMMENCES

AHMEDABAD QUIET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shankerlal Banker were arrested last night at 10-30 by the Police Superintendent. They are charged under Section 124A I. P. C. in connection with articles in "Young India." The prosecution commences this noon before Mr. Brown, L.C.S., Magistrate. The city is utterly quiet and mills are working and markets are open as usual.

INTERVIEW AT SABARMATI JAIL.

HIS MESSAGE ABOUT KHADDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Saw Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shankerlal Banker at the Sabarmati Jail. They both are happy and cheerful. Mahatma was immensely satisfied with the results of his Ajmer visit. Maulana Abul Kalam was thoroughly satisfied with Mahatma's cult of non-violence and Maulana Hasrat Mohani promised to him to cease the violence controversy and loyally carry out the Congress programme. Asked about his message to his countrymen he summed up all that he had to say in one word Khaddar. He said "it ensures non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity and emancipates the depressed classes. He fervently appealed to the nationalists to develop most friendly relations with the moderates who he said, "are bound go with us as soon as they are relieved of the fear of the majority."

THE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shankerlal Banker were arrested last night by the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad on the authority of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad and were removed to the Sabarmati Jail, where they were lodged in separate cells. The premises of the "Navajivan" printing press were also searched at 12 midnight and some three papers showing the connection of Mahatma Gandhi with "Young India"

were taken away. The news had already filtered to the people before it was publicly announced by leaflets under the signature of Miss Anasuya Bhen and Vallabhabai Patel. People were advised to remain quiet and observe no hartal but to push on Congress work as laid down in the Delhi programme. The distinguished accused were placed before Mr. Brown, personal assistant to the District Magistrate to-day at 12 noon.

The Court room was improvised in the Commissioner's office at Shahibag, some three miles away from the City. A limited accommodation had been provided for the public. The Magistrate, Mr. Brown arrived at 12 noon, followed soon after by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shankerlal Banker who were brought down in a special train from Sabarmati by the Police Superintendent. Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, conducted the case.

THE OFFENDING ARTICLES.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad was the first witness. He produced the authority of the Government of Bombay, empowering him to lodge a complaint on account of four articles published in "Young India," the first dated 15th June 1921, entitled "Disaffection Virtue," the second, dated 29th September 1921 tampering with loyalty, the third dated 15th December 1921, "The Puzzle and its solution, and the fourth dated 23rd February 1922, "Shaking The Manes." Accordingly warrants of arrest were issued by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad dated the 6th instant and the case was transferred by the District Magistrate to the file of Mr. Brown. Meanwhile warrants were also issued to the Superintendents of Police of Surat and Ajmer as Mahatma was expected to be at those places. The Police Superintendent produced all these papers, put in the issues of "Young India" that contained the articles complained of and some more to show Mahatma Gandhi's connection with the paper. He also produced some three original articles within the hand of Mahatma Gandhi.

Then came Mr. Bhandari, Registrar, Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. The second witness, who produced the correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi as Editor of "Young India" in 1919 regarding his publication of a letter of Mr. Kennedy, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad and the consequent issuing of a rule by the High Court against Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Chatfield, the District Magistrate came in next. He produced Mahatma Gandhi's letter regarding the security demanded for his papers and on the strength of this correspondence, with Mahatma Gandhi testified to his signature. He also produced the declaration filed before him by Mr. Shankerlal Banker printer of "Young India." Then there were two formal police witnesses who proved that they had purchased various copies of "Young India" and had sent them in to superiors. The accused refused to cross examine witnesses. But made the following statements when asked to do so.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, aged 58 farmer and weaver by occupation, residing at Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati said, "I simply wish to state that when the proper time comes I shall plead guilty, so far as disaffection towards Government is concerned. It is quite true that I am the Editor of 'Young India' that the articles read in my presence were written by me and the proprietors and publishers had permitted me to direct and control the whole policy of the paper."

MR. BANKER'S STATEMENT.

Shankar Lal Ghelabhai Banker, aged 32 landed proprietor residing at 34 Chowpatty Road, Bombay wished to state nothing except that "when the proper occasion came he would plead guilty to having published the articles before the court."

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The Public Prosecutor represented that charge be framed only on three counts, the articles dated 29th September 1921, 15th December 1921 and 23rd February 1922 under section 124A. The accused were committed to sessions which is to come off on the 18th instant.

The proceedings were quite tedious. At times the Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor and the witnesses spoke so low that it would be great wonder if they were audible to the accused who were seated on chairs. The accused were for most of the time occupied reading newspapers.

Mr. Brown, the Special Magistrate, seemed to be quite a novice in his trade and had to take instructions from the Prosecutor.

MAHATMA'S REQUEST.

The members of the public dropped in a they came to know of the trial and the room was quite crowded. Among those present were local N. C. O. leaders, members of the Sabarmati Ashram, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived from Ajmer just when the trial was finishing. The accused had to wait for train after the completion of the trial and they held conversation with the audience. Mahatma Gandhi asked his associates to conduct his papers and wittily remarked that just as the presiding Magistrate, even though ignorant, conducted

Continued in column 5.

PRESERVE PEACE

CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

MR. PATEL INTERVIEWED.

The following interview was granted by Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary, the All-India Congress Committee, to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to the situation arising out of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad:—

Questioned as to what was the programme now before the country, Mr. V. J. Patel said: "We should continue and consolidate the constructive work of the Congress. (1) Swadeshi should be developed by the spread of hand-spun Khadi, by introducing more looms for weaving hand-spun yarn and by making the spinning-wheel more universal.

(2) The untouchables should be taught cleanliness, they should by gentle persuasion be weaned from besh-eating and especially carrion. Every untouchable child should be accounted for and induced to come to National Schools.

(3) Friendship between different classes should be cultivated by each understanding and sharing the difficulty of the other.

(4) Non-violence should be inculcated as the virtue of the strong.

(5) Panchayats should be organised and the people should be weaned from the law-courts.

(6) National Schools should be properly organised.

(7) Drink-evil should be completely eradicated by practising among those who are addicted to this vice and by peaceful picketing, if necessary. Ladies should be enlisted as special volunteers for the purpose of visiting families where the vice is prevalent.

(8) Workers cannot rest till every adult male and female in the country has been registered in the Congress-legend.

(9) Collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

"CONCENTRATE UPON CHARKHA AND KHADDAR."

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

"PUT ENGLISHMEN AND MODERATES AT EASE."

WHAT BOMBAY WOMEN SHOULD DO.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who saw Mahatma Gandhi in jail on Saturday has brought the following message to Bombay from him:—

I do not want Bombay to mourn over the arrest of one of its mute Secretaries and myself but to rejoice over our rest. Whilst I would like an automatic response to all the items of non-cooperation, I would like Bombay to concentrate upon the charkha and khaddar. The monied men of Bombay can buy all the handspun and handwoven khaddar that could be manufactured throughout India. The women of Bombay, if they

really mean to do their share of work, should religiously spin for a certain time everyday for the sake of the country. I wish that no one will think of following us to jail. It would be criminal to court imprisonment till a complete non-violent atmosphere is attained. One test of such atmosphere will be for us to put the Englishmen and Moderates at ease. This can be done only if we have good-will towards them in spite of our differences.

M. K. GANDHI.

Sabarmati Jail, March 11.

programme must be strictly followed until the adoption of any new programme by the All-India Congress Committee.

Lying and absolutely groundless statements are circulated by a so-called "Information Bureau" of Calcutta as to my doings at Ahmedabad last December. I never spoke a word against Mahatma Gandhi nor against Hindus generally. Hindu-Muslim unity has been my life-long aim and I shall be the last person to say or do anything which may imperil it in the least. This is my cherished object.

A DISCLAIMER.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani wires from Ahmedabad under date 11th instant:—

My attention has been drawn to an account given by the "Times of India's" Calcutta correspondent published in its issue of the 11th instant of speech alleged to have been delivered by me at a recent Congress meeting. I never made any such statements at any meeting whatsoever, nor ever left Congress pandal under the circumstances. The whole account is absolutely false from the beginning to end.

MR. V. J. PATEL LEAVES BOMBAY.

Mr. Vithalbhoy J. Patel left Bombay for Ahmedabad last night. Mr. Patel sent a telegram to Hakim Ajmal Khan suggesting that a meeting of the Working Committee should be held on the 17th instant to consider the situation arising out of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad.

FOLLOW MAHATMA GANDHI'S WISHES

ADHERE TO BARDOLI PROGRAMME

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani who arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad, yesterday has issued the following statement.

The inevitable has come and the bureaucracy have once more asserted themselves. They have arrested our revered leader Mahatma Gandhi. They believed that this was the best opportunity to arrest him. They thought that after the Bardoli decision the people have turned against the Mahatma and he has lost his influence and popularity. They forgot that Mahatma Gandhi was not a political leader of the ordinary type. His hold upon the educated classes and the masses is so firm, so genuine and so complete, that no differences of opinion, however acute they may be, can lose him his popularity. He has endeared himself so greatly to the people by his saintly conduct and advice and his selfless devotion to the cause that even what some believe to be his mistakes can have no effect whatsoever. There was no difference between Mahatma Gandhi and myself on principle. We differed only in the matter of working details. I have always held Mahatma Gandhi in profound veneration because he deserved our veneration and our affection. I urge and beg the people to follow the wishes of our great leader unflinchingly and to work zealously along the lines of the Bardoli programmes with special emphasis on the rigid observance of Swadeshi, support to the Angora and Khilafat Funds and the boycott of foreign cloth. This programme

PEACE AT ALL PRICE

TASK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

PRESS ON WITH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Hakim Ajmal Khan wires from Delhi under date March 12:—
Mahatma Gandhi is arrested at Ahmedabad. The veneration and love with which all sections of the Indian people regard him owing to his great services and rare qualities are too well known. It is, therefore, natural for the country to feel deeply hurt at his arrest. But if the country has sincere regard for him and loves him truly then it is our bounden duty to act religiously according to the wishes repeatedly expressed by him. To quote his own words "There should be no hartals, no noisy demonstrations, no processions. I would regard the observance of perfect peace on my arrest as a mark of high honour to me by my countrymen."
If the country would carry out his instructions I am certain it would considerably

strengthen our sacred cause. I hope that all the Provincial Congress Committees and the various Congress organisations in the districts would consider it their primary duty to employ their energies in maintaining peaceful, and non-violent atmosphere in their respective spheres and in pursuance of the Bardoli programme spare no pains to secure their quota of Congress membership, to enrol volunteers strictly according to the prescribed pledge, to push the campaign of Swadeshi with all vigour, and convince the country of the economic and moral necessity of wearing hand spun and hand woven cloth and to introduce the necessary improvements in national education and panchayat as well as to remove the sin of untouchability. This would enable us to take our next forward step with every confidence.

TREATMENT IN JAIL AND COURT.

COURTEOUS AND DEFERENTIAL

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, interviewed on her arrival in Bombay yesterday, said that Mahatma is quite happy and comfortable. The treatment, accorded to him in jail and during the trial, is marked not merely by courtesy but by respectful deference. A separate block in the jail has been assigned for the use of Mahatma and Mr. Banker. It is kept spotlessly clean and is well provided with necessary conveniences, a pillow of Khaddar having been specially made for the Mahatma. Mr. Banker is very happy. The trial is expected to end on Saturday next, when judgment will be pronounced. The court is being held in the Commissioner's office at Shahibag, where Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker are brought in a special train.

SESSIONS TRIAL.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker will commence in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad on Saturday. The trial will commence either on the 16th or 18th instant. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker have pleaded themselves guilty. So the trial will last for a day or two. The city is perfectly quiet.

QUIET IN BOMBAY

Mahatma Gandhi's arrest at Ahmedabad was received quietly in the city yesterday among the people. From morning till late in the evening the Congress and Khilafat volunteers were seen pacifying the people in the different localities of the city. The authorities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee through posters (in Marathi and Gujarati) appealed to the people to observe perfect peace and calmness in the city. It was further stated in the posters that no hartal should be observed nor any procession formed. The appeals of the Mahatma and of the Congress Committee had a salutary effect. All the mills were working as usual yesterday. Even in the mill-area there was perfect peace prevailing during their recess hours. The mill workers during their recess were seen busily engaged in reading the posters and discussing among themselves the news of the arrest of their great leader. The Marwadi Bazaar was busy yesterday. The whole day. The Shops in Bazaar, Abdul Rahaman Street, the Kalbadevi, Bhuleswar, Bhendy Bazaar, were open the whole day. There were no processions of people seen moving in the streets. Everywhere there was equanimity and calmness as if no sensational event had occurred.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—
The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest has caused a severe shock to the national workers and the public, who are most anxious successfully to carry out the commands of their beloved leaders in maintaining perfect peace and order in this hour of trial. The Central Khilafat Committee has kept its volunteers in readiness and has issued the following poster appealing to the public to preserve complete non-violence through the city:—
"MAHATMA GANDHI ARRESTED."
He wishes that on his arrest perfect

peace and order should be preserved throughout the country and no hartal should be observed and says that if people really love him they should cause no disturbance. Hindus, Moslems, Parsas, Christians and Jews should live with one another a perfect harmony and goodwill. They should work at charkha and wear khaddar and carry out the instructions of the Khilafat and Congress Committees. The best sons of the country Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other prominent leaders of the country also desire that if you want to defend the honour of Islam and the Khilafat and to live in India as human beings, then keep yourselves aloof from any kind of violence. Be fully determined to bear with patience and fortitude all hardships in the path of justice and righteousness, boycott foreign cloth, use pure khaddar and devote yourselves wholly to the collections of Angora Fund for the help of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha.

(Sd.) AHMAD HAJEE SIDDIQI
KHAIRI,
Hony. Secy. Central Khilafat Committee.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN MADRAS.

PEACE REIGNS IN THE CITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 11.

The whole of yesterday, Madras was thick with rumours of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. The telegraphic summary of opinions of English Junker Press which appeared in yesterday morning "Daily Express" on Montagu's resignation and the almost unanimous insistence on Mahatma's arrest increased people's anxiety especially in view of the rumoured imminency of his arrest for quite a long time. Last evening the "Swarajya" published Mahatma Gandhi's message which I wired you yesterday, in which Mahatma speaks of the persistent rumours of his arrest inside seven days. This message completed the anxiety felt by people already and the whole of last night people had no other topic but Mahatma's arrest. The news of this morning, only proved the fears of the people to be too true. Needless to say the news is undoubtedly the most staggering that the country had ever received. The feeling among all classes of people is intense save perhaps a very small minority who are pledged to support Government by one reason or another. The day, being Saturday the colleges are all closed, but all the same it could be easily surmised from the talks I had with various types of students that their feeling knew no bounds. I can see from the feeling that has been aroused by the arrest of the most venerated personality in India to-day, that all classes of people will carry out in a grim determination the strict injunctions of their leader who has been snatched away from their midst so cruelly while he always insisted on the creed of non-violence. Today's Stock Exchange remains closed. Through all this visible intense feeling there reigns supreme peace in the city.

QUIET IN AJMER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, March 11.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in Ahmedabad last night reached here this morning. No excitement. All is quite.

ARREST "NOPPORTUNE"

CALCUTTA QUIET

Calcutta, March 11.
The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest following the unexpected resignation of Mr. Montagu has not, to any large extent, disturbed public mind. The people are rather anxious about the probable consequences of the action of Government and the effect it would have on the general political atmosphere in the country. Leading Moderates, like Sir E. C. Butler, think that in view of the influence of Mr. Gandhi, the arrest seems to be inopportune, so far as it can be judged by the facts known to the public.

The Provincial Congress and Khilafat leaders are determined to follow the programme chalked out by the Bardoli resolution.

Continued on Page 8.

MR. MONTAGU SPEAKS OUT.

HIS HEAD ON CHARGER.

PREMIER'S PRESENT TO PLACATE
DIE-HARDS.

HIS PRO-GREEK POLICY EXPOSED.

CALAMITOUS TO THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 12.

Read, 1.40 p.m. March 12.

In his speech at Cambridge Mr. Montagu said he circulated the Indian Government's telegram to the members of the Cabinet on March 3rd and told Lord Curzon on the occasion of the Cabinet meeting that he had authorised its publication on March 4th. Thus Lord Curzon could, if he desired, have resumed his seat in the Cabinet which was still sitting and could have urged his colleagues to object to the publication and there was ample time to send the telegram stopping the publication. Lord Curzon, however, maintained silence and sent Mr. Montagu the same evening "one of those plaintive, heaving, bawling and complaining letters which are so familiar to his colleagues and friends," requesting that matter should not be discussed at the Cabinet and asking Mr. Montagu not to allow the publication of such documents in future without consulting him.

Mr. Montagu said he did not think that the question of publication of the despatch was a matter of discussion with the Cabinet. It was a question of Minister's individual responsibility. He described the accusation as breach of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility and it was a grotesque accusation, specially coming from the present Prime Minister—a great, eccentric genius, whose contributions to the well-being of the world and Britain were well advertised, but who demanded as the price of his achievements the total disappearance of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility.

Mr. Montagu cited Lord Milner's report on Egypt; Col. Amery's Admiralty memorandum on Geddes recommendations; and Mr. Churchill's speech on Kenya, as violations of this doctrine. Mr. Montagu declared that the confusions between 10, Downing Street and Foreign Office regarding foreign affairs formed the common place of political history of Europe.

Mr. Montagu declared that, having been given a separate representation at the Peace Conference, and having received Dominion status, India was entitled to express her views in what she thought, in the interests of the country, ought to be the guiding factors of new peace.

In Mr. Montagu's opinion, the reason why he was now free should be sought in the present political situation, with Government dangerously near collapse. Mr. Lloyd George, in order to get the support of Conservatives, had presented the "Die-hards" with Mr. Montagu's head on a charger.

ASSURANCE TO INDIANS.

Mr. Montagu said that the explanation of his resignation was the present political situation. The "Die-hards" section of the Conservative Party disliked Mr. Montagu, and Mr. Lloyd George gave them an appetizer on the occasion of the Indian debate, when the Premier complimented his assailants and did not say a word in his defence. The "Die-hards" had shown in the Indian affairs a complete lack of political sagacity, and they were supported by other disgruntled persons connected with India and lugubrious ex-Governors of conspicuous and inglorious careers. They fomented trouble in India by baseless remarks of the lack of support, asserting that the Government of India were prevented from maintaining order from Home.

His successor, stated Mr. Montagu, would find an ample evidence of the support which he had given. He concluded by impressing upon his friends in India that the British people sympathised with the Indian people; and by urging the British people not to permit their Government to vacillate in the Indian policy.

He did not believe that his disappearance would mean any alteration in the Indian policy. It was an effort to preserve the Government from the fate awaiting it if one of its wings crumpled.

CABINET MEETING.

Mr. Montagu said that it was with profound regret that he took his departure from the India Office. He believed in the people of India, and he was convinced that his policy was not merely right but the only policy for the development of India, and that it must succeed.

After expressing the opinion that the publication of the Government of India's despatch was not a matter for discussion with the Cabinet, Mr. Montagu said what had happened. There was an expected meeting of the Cabinet on March 12th, from which Mr. Lloyd George was absent. Every member should have had in his pocket a copy of the Government of India's despatch, asking for a publication. None seemed to wish to discuss the matter. The only member who mentioned it to Mr. Montagu was Mr. Curzon.

During the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Montagu privately told Lord Curzon that he had authorised the publication of the despatch; but, as Lord Curzon was silent on the subject, Mr. Montagu did not raise the matter during the Cabinet meeting, because he did not think that it was necessary to consult them, and he still thought so.

There was nothing in the Government of India's telegram which had not been repeatedly said by their spokesmen, by Mr. Montagu, by H. H. the Aga Khan,

even by implication by the Prime Minister. Why should it not be published, demanded Mr. Montagu. The Government of India were parties to the Treaty of Sevres. Had the treaty produced peace, the Government of India would have accepted it loyally; but when it showed, as Mr. Montagu always knew that it would show, that it could not produce peace, the Government of India pleaded for its revision. Mr. Montagu asked whether the Government of Canada, South Africa or Australia would have remained silent when the so-called peace was destroying the internal peace of their countries.

EFFECT OF GOVT'S MIDDLING EAST POLICY.

Mr. Montagu went on to declare that the Government's foreign policy in the Middle East had caused a most grave position in India. The Government of India had repeatedly made representations on the subject, mainly based on the fact that the Treaty of Sevres broke the Premier's pledge to the people of India. Mr. Montagu said that he did not believe in secret diplomacy. He thought that the Muslims in India were entitled to know of the efforts which the Government of India were making on their behalf. The British public were entitled to know what the Government thought on this important question, but he had not agreed to the first telegram from the Government of India. He was considering the matter when he received on March 4th another telegram urging him to send immediate answer in the interests of India. When Lord Reading, who was no child in public affairs, and who was coping with a difficult situation, had twice asked his assent to a publication, it was his duty to support the Viceroy.

Mr. Montagu wondered why His Majesty's Government refused to publish Mr. Montagu's telegram sanctioning the publication. If they had done so, it would have demonstrated to the world that Mr. Montagu recognised that they had got to take wider facts into consideration than the interests of India alone; though Mr. Montagu ventured to think that India was entitled to a predominant voice seeing that Turkey had been beaten mainly by the Indian soldiers. The telegram would also have shown that Mr. Montagu had told the Government of India that the suzerainty of the Holy Places was not a matter in which the Allies could interfere, but that it was a religious matter between the King of Hejaz, the King of Mesopotamia and the Sultan of Constantinople, and that Mr. Lloyd George had agreed and had assured the Indian Muslims that there would be nothing in the treaty to prevent such an agreement.

Mr. Montagu said that he was sorry if the needs of India embarrassed Lord Curzon's foreign policy. How little Lord Curzon knew of the disastrous effects of his policy in India!

Mr. Montagu said that he had tried his best and had waited patiently hoping that amelioration would come that would recognise the inherent justice of India's cause.

Mr. Montagu declared that he had been repeatedly on the verge of resignation, but he had hesitated because he did not wish to say to the Muslims of India that the solemn pledges which had been made to them were irretrievably lost.

He urged them now not to think for a moment that the British Government's anger with Mr. Montagu meant that there would be any disregard for their views. There was still hope, and he begged them to exercise patience.

PRO-GREEK POLICY.

Discussing the real reason of his resignation, Mr. Montagu said that he had been pleading, arguing, cajoling and urging against the Prime Minister's policy in East ever since the Peace Conference. He had never been able to understand the motive underlying the Premier's pro-Greek policy, which he did not believe was in the interests of the Greeks.

Mr. Montagu said that he knew not in whose interests it was but it was certain that it was calamitous to the British Empire.

TRIBUTES FROM INDIAN PRESS.

INDIA'S FRIEND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 10. The "New Empire" says:—Friends and foes will alike look upon the resignation of Mr. Montagu as a portent and as a crisis. Contemporary history will not accord him the dubious honour of a unanimous verdict touching his stewardship in India, but he served India in a magnificent spirit of devotion and confidence in her destiny of self-Government. He has compressed the endeavours of a century into the achievement of a decade.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—Mr. Montagu is gone, but everybody will regret the legacy he has left behind. The India Office was hardly the place for a radical idealist like him. He was a hustler in

politics, quite unfit to rule an oriental and aristocratic country like India.

The "Bengalee" writes:—Mr. Montagu has been a great and sincere friend of India during his few years at the India Office. He has proved to be far and away the best Secretary of State India ever had and he has elevated the status and position of India into that of an equal partner.

The "Basumati" says:—Mr. Montagu's resignation is to be regretted in as much as it will give an upperhand to the reactionists in England and may put spoke in the wheel of reforms.

The "Mohammadi" writes:—His resignation is only a forerunner of changes that are slowly but surely coming to overtake the British Cabinet.

"Swaraaj" says:—Amongst the well-wishers of India in England we are not aware of any one who can be placed by the side of Mr. Montagu. His resignation has fallen like a bolt from the blue upon the people of India.

The "Bhaskar" writes:—While no Secretary of State could help India in the attainment of freedom, Mr. Montagu was sympathetic and not hostile to her aspirations.

The "Servant" writes:—If we are to judge from the effects of his policy, Mr. Montagu cannot be described as other than a reactionary. It is true he has not the bluntness of O'Dwyer or the bitterness of Sydenham, but it is undeniable that during his stay at the India Office he has done more to perpetuate the autocracy in India than any fire-eating Dictator could have conceivably done.

The "A. B. Patrika" says:—Even outside the Moderate party, there will be general regret, for, he is widely believed to be a really sympathetic man who could not give his best to India for the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and reactionaries in England.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS JUBILANT.

The "Englishman" writes:—To every Britisher in the East the news will give the greatest satisfaction. Since he became Secretary of State in 1917 India has been in ceaseless whirl, much of which is due to the deliberately provocative policy of Mr. Montagu and to his studied neglect to assert the authority of the law, over sedition agitators.

The "Statesman" says:—Mr. Montagu's policy has been bold and ambitious and most ungrudging. Admiration may be expressed for his devotion to his ideas. How far he may be held responsible for the somewhat fascist behaviour of the Supreme Government during past three years, it is difficult to say, but that Mr. Montagu's retirement from office will be sincerely lamented by Indians of all creeds and parties is certain.

The "Indian Mirror" says that he is a sincere well-wisher of India and is an ardent sympathiser with the advanced political aspirations of her people. A less sympathetic man would have made the situation worse. He failed to reconcile the irreconcilables, but he did not exacerbate them.

OPINIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee says:—Mr. Montagu's resignation at this crisis is a grave misfortune to India and the resignation looks like the suspension of the new policy and adoption of principles in the Government of the country antagonistic to Indian ideals. The outlook seems to be gloomy enough.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter says:—The resignation will be nothing short of a calamity for India. We have difficult times before us and it will be difficult to find another statesman at the present moment who can be expected to have some intimate knowledge of Indian problems.

Dr. A. Subhravady says:—The resignation created a painful impression on Muslims, who are by no means enamoured with the policy of the Foreign Office towards the East. I apprehend the effect of the resignation on the reconciliation of Islam, which is essential for the restoration of peace in India, will be disastrous.

Mr. A. K. Faisal Haq says:—At the time when there is the possibility of a suitable revision of the Turkish peace terms, the disappearance of Mr. Montagu from the Cabinet is likely to weaken the cause, which he has championed so long with conspicuous firmness and strength.

A number of Council Members view the resignation at this critical time as a national calamity which will tend to bring on a distinct setback to Indian progress.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

LORD READING'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 10. Commenting upon Mr. Montagu's resignation the "Madras Mail", after referring to the anti-Turkish and Pro-Greek policy of the Cabinet says that:—Great Britain's whole position in the East owing to her immense Mahomedan interests is in danger of collapse, unless she reverses the policy that she has been pursuing of late. Mr. Montagu's resignation should have some effect, though it is too much to hope that it will result in a Government defeat in the House of Commons. It has done good already in clearing the air and making imperative that Government definitely define their policy. Supposing they show repentance, Lord Reading could make things very awkward for them by threatening to follow Mr. Montagu's example.

"New India" considers the loss sustained by India by Mr. Montagu's resignation, nothing less than a disaster fraught with serious consequences and deplores that the British Cabinet does not realise the magnitude of the problem in India.

The "Hindu" considers that Mr. Montagu's resignation leaves the Cabinet a body in which the blind lead the blind. Referring to the position of the Viceroy and

Governors who issued the public manifesto to the Cabinet the paper considers their position becomes exceedingly untenable.

MADRAS, March 11. "Swaraaj" commenting upon Mr. Montagu's resignation says that he is inspired by his shortcomings, has always been actuated by genuine desire to help India.

The "Daily Express" says with the departure of Mr. Montagu and probably installation of a conservative in his place, India has more need of a strong man than ever who will make a determined stand on her behalf and we know of none who answers to this description better than H. E. Lord Reading.

The "Justice" while regretting the resignation, says it is a pity that a statesman like Mr. Montagu should have pressed the question of Turkish claims in the Near East upon the Cabinet to the point of resignation.

The "Rangoon Times" described Mr. Montagu's resignation as a great and pleasant surprise and considers his personality totally unsuitable for the office he held too long. He has always had penchant for the tortuous dislike of the straight answer, and indirect adherence to rubbishy diplomacy.

The "Gazette" considers the resignation will be regarded by Englishmen and moderate Indians as a welcome relief modified by anxiety as to future. Britain cannot go back on the policy designed to give self-government but India must understand that political emancipation depends on the ending of the campaign of disguised anarchy. Mr. Montagu's resignation will be as welcome as it is sensational, but the bare announcement may unsettle restless spirits who counted on forbearance and the name of the successor is awaited anxiously. Indian and Burman controlled papers express regret at the resignation of the sponsor of the reform scheme and are concerned at a possible change of policy of rigorous character.

MONTAGU'S RESIGNATIONS.

MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL
DISALLOWED

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

After question time in the U. P. Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Keane, President stated that he had just received a notice from Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru for leave to move for adjournment of the House to consider Mr. Montagu's resignation. The President after careful consideration held that the motion was not in order, as the motion, if carried, would mean a vote of censure on the local Government which had absolutely no meaning, as it was not responsible in any way for the political action taken by the Cabinet or Mr. Montagu. Further, the rules laid down that the motion for adjournment must not deal with the matter on which the resolution could not be moved.

Pandit Kunzru drew the attention of the President that there was nothing in the rules to prevent Government accepting the motion about the policy of the Home Government in relation to India for communication to the Government of India to be forwarded to His Majesty's Government. His present motion similarly was to draw the attention to the possible change of the policy of the Government underlying the resignation of Mr. Montagu.

The Hon. Mr. Keane in reply still adhered to his ruling as it was a matter that was not the primary concern of this Government or indeed a concern at all. It might be unfortunate, the Hon. Mr. Keane added that they had no other means of moving such motions but under the rules he held they could not be moved.

"NO FAITH IN RULERS."

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

The "Dacca Herald" commenting on Mr. Montagu's resignation says the immediate result will be to immensely swell the ranks of India (sic) having no longer any faith in the British Government whose work in India will henceforth be administration of a country the majority of whose people have no faith in rulers, while strong elements are positively hostile. The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, taking place simultaneously, and the crushing taxation staring the people in the face, it will indeed be extraordinary if the situation still remains under control.

SIR K. G. GUPTA'S VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Sir K. G. Gupta interviewed regarding Mr. Montagu's resignation declared would be disastrous to India. He felt that Mr. Montagu was genuine friend of India and had tried to get the Turkish question settled to the satisfaction of Indian Muslims. He did not however apprehend any appreciable change policy of the Indian Government and said that reforms would not be called back at any attempt to curtail the privileges conferred on Indians by the reforms would create a serious situation.—(A. P.)

VAQUE CONJECTURES IN LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

Before the surprise caused by the resignation of Mr. Montagu subsided the news of arrest of Mr. Gandhi has been received here. The news has not yet been publicly known, except among a small circle of officials and members of the Legislative Council. The resignation of Mr. Montagu caused great disappointment and is considered a calamity to India, and in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons as to the reasons, several members of the Council are disposed to believe that the resignation has something to do with Mr. Gandhi's arrest.

On 11th the "Statesman" used wireless telephony to convey the results of each race as it flashed to its office from Barrackpore race course.

HOW MAHATMA WAS
ARRESTED.

Continued from page 7.

tions. Though there was some excitement in Indian quarters, nothing untoward happened. There was no meeting, no hartal, no procession, no picketing, and no demonstrations.

CALM EVERYWHERE.

(Associated Press.)

Reports from several stations, including Bombay, Lahore and Madras, have been received that news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest have been received there with perfect calm and that no untowards event has so far happened.

"NEWS RECEIVED WITH JOY."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 12.

The news of Mahatma's arrest have been received here with great joy in Sind. It is to be hoped the people of India will remain non-violent in thought, word, and deed, and that the movement will not die out but will continue with full vigour and enthusiasm.

ALLAHABAD OBSERVES HARTAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

By evening yesterday as the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest spread, there was hartal in the city, nearly every shop being closed. But this morning shops opened as usual.

MILD DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 12.

On the receipt of the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest there was a mild demonstration on Triplicane Beach yesterday, when there was a bonfire of foreign clothes including lawyers' gowns, silk chudlers, caps and valuable lace cloths which were burnt.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"MASTERPIECE OF OFFICIAL INEPTITUDE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The morning papers to-day publish leading articles on the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. The "Statesman" says, Mr. Gandhi's arrest at the present juncture is a veritable masterpiece of official ineptitude. The paper asks how many men will avoid discovering or at least suspecting direct connection between the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the resignation of Mr. Montagu and it will be surprising if the conclusion is not drawn universally that liberal policy of the late Minister is to be replaced by reaction and repression.

THE "PATRIKA."

The "Patrika" observes as Mr. Montagu goes, directly a forward step is taken, in the present policy of repression in India. Mr. Gandhi's arrest is an earnest of it. What authority is responsible, the paper asks, for this fateful step when the country was settling down to a normal condition. If Indian members of the Executive Council are party to it, they have done the greatest disservice to Government and the country. If action was taken against their advice, the only honourable course before them was to resign.

"LEADER" ON THE ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

The "Leader" says the arrest will not cause surprise. Government, it must be admitted in all fairness, had been very indulgent to him. His removal from the scene of public life will not materially alter the situation. It may render it worse at least for some time.

A MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, March 11.

At Ahmedabad Shrimati Anasuyabai an Mr. Vallabhai Patel have also issued a manifesto asking people to show exemplary non-violence without any hartal or any other noisy demonstration and exhorted them to join the Congress, use handspun and hand-woven khaddar, abstain from drinking and boycott Government schools and courts.—(A. P.)

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST.

"NEW INDIA" COMMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 11.

The following paragraph on Gandhi's arrest appeared in "New India" this evening.

An A. P. message published elsewhere says that Mr. Gandhi was arrested last night at Ahmedabad on a charge of sedition under Section 124 (A) I. P. C. We are surprised that the Government should have seen fit to make sedition the immediate ground for proceeding against him, as we are not aware that he has made any special change in the tone of his propaganda which he has been carrying on during the last eighteen months. We have yet to know the overt action Mr. Gandhi has taken in the direction of putting the Delhi resolutions into force in connection with individual or group civil disobedience which has induced the Government to take action against him. Have

the Government considered the expediency of this course they have decided upon it at a time when the British Cabinet has precipitated a crisis the consequences of which may be very serious."

MEETING OF WORKING
COMMITTEE.TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD
ON 17TH

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress, intimates that the Working Committee will meet at Satyagrahshram, Ahmedabad, on Friday the 17th instant, at twelve noon. Members have been informed by wire.

Mr. V. J. Patel leaves for Ahmedabad to-night.

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR OF NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 12.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest reached here on Saturday evening and spread like wild fire throughout the city. A public meeting in connection with the arrest was announced to be held at 8 p.m. in Chhatra Park under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, but as soon as the news from Ahmedabad arrived at 7 p.m., the said meeting was forthwith abandoned and big plans were put up requesting the people to return to their homes and keep quiet. Thousands of people visited the Park, but all returned peacefully; sorrowful but grimly determined to follow Mahatma to their utmost. The abandonment of the meeting had wonderful effect upon the people and the authorities. Nagpur knowing Mahatma's mind expressed its deep but absolutely silent reverence for him and the cause he represented as suggested by himself in his parting message received here to-day.

REGRETTABLE.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—As the last proofs are being passed, we read in the "Times of India" a press note of the Government of Bombay announcing that Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad on the evening of the 10th instant on charges of sedition under Section 124 (A) Indian Penal Code, by order of the Government of Bombay, with the concurrence of the Government of India. A press note is presumed to be innocent until it is found guilty by a Court of law, and the omission of even the common courtesy of Mr. before the Mahatma's name in the Press Note is as premature as it is regrettable.

ASST. COLLECTOR RESIGNS.

AS PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMA'S ARREST.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Southern Prant, Surat, has tendered his resignation as a protest against the action of Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi.

IF LORD READING RESIGNS.

"THE GUARDIAN'S" APPREHENSIONS

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.

According to the "Manchester Guardian," a movement, dangerous as it is unwise, has been set afoot by a few newspapers to compel the resignation of Lord Reading.

The "Guardian" does not suppose for a moment that the Government will pay heed to it, but it would be none the less unfortunate if anything should be done to render more difficult the position of the head of the Indian Government. The action of the Viceroy was absolutely correct. The resignation of Mr. Montagu was a misfortune, because it would be misinterpreted in India as indicating a change of the policy. But the resignation of Lord Reading would be even more calamitous and might provoke most dangerous consequences.

"LAW AND ORDER"

"MUST BE MAINTAINED AT ALL COSTS"

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

Speaking at the Durbar at Meerut yesterday Sir Harcourt Butler in an important speech indicated the determination of Government to maintain law and order at all costs. He alluded to the results of Non-Cooperation movement which gravely disturbed and even now threatened fresh disturbances. There had been an increase in dacoity and the symptom of general unrest. Had it not been for the excellent services of the Executive and the admirable police force, loyally aided by the military, whose help had been cordially lent and gratefully received, there would have been more disturbances of peace and more crime.

150 PRISONERS RELEASED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

One hundred and two prisoners were released this afternoon. On their way home they heard the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and proceeded in procession at Bura Bazar, shouting "Gandhi Maharajai Jai!" 52 of them were re-arrested on the charge of road obstruction.

The "Express" understands a loyal address will be presented to the Viceroy at Delhi by leading Bhramhor Brahmins of United Provinces and Behar, Kumar Adit Narayan Singh of Benares will head the deputation, and Maharajah of Hathwa and Raja of Amhawa are members.

LORD READING'S POSITION

RESIGNATION CONSIDERED ALMOST INEVITABLE

REACTIONARY PRESS DELIGHTED

MR. MONTAGU'S SUCCESSOR

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 8 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Montagu's resignation is the topic of the moment and photographs and details of his career are given prominence in the papers which also feature yesterday's parliamentary debates and correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu, under large headings. The morning newspapers, practically without exception, agree that Mr. Montagu's resignation was the inevitable outcome of his action concerning the publication of the Government of India's manifesto and is generally regarded as a cardinal blunder.

The conservative papers frankly express relief at Mr. Montagu's resignation and do not hesitate to couple the name of the Viceroy with that of the Secretary for India and suggest that the whole affair constituted an audacious attempt to jockey the British Government into a new policy without its knowledge or consent.

The liberal organs on the other hand, regret the loss of an excellent Secretary of State though they freely admit that his resignation is a natural corollary of his mistaken tactics. A general anxiety is expressed by papers of all shades lest the incident be misunderstood and serve to increase the difficulties already most serious. The Duke of Devonshire is mentioned as the successor.

LORD READING'S POSITION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

It is stated that Lord Reading's resignation is considered almost inevitable in the next few weeks owing to what is regarded in Home quarters as the lack of judgment in pressing for the publication of the Government of India's recommendations on the eve of the Near East Conference.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's resignation "The Times" to-day says that, in the circumstances his resignation was imperative, if any semblance of Cabinet responsibility is to be preserved. The paper considers that means should be found forthwith to persuade Indian opinion that Mr. Montagu's resignation does not imply any weakening of the efforts of the Imperial Government to secure the fullest and most favourable treatment for Mahomedan aspirations during the forthcoming negotiations with the Allies.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The announcement of the resignation has been received with general relief. Mr. Montagu was not only guilty of a grave breach of Constitutional practice, but he aimed a blow at the new system of joint cooperation in foreign affairs among the nations of the Empire. It is high time a new spirit is introduced into the administration of India as peril is imminent and time is short."

The "Westminster Gazette" says, Mr. Montagu has blundered and pays the penalty though he has right on his side in believing that opinion in India must be considered in a situation in which her interests are involved. The incident has done good if it compels the Government to get back to collective responsibility in affairs.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "It is difficult to find a consoling feature in the episode entailing Mr. Montagu's resignation. The country loses an excellent Minister at a time when India's reform scheme has reached a critical stage. The agency of the Premier's arguments are so overwhelming, however, that one can only marvel at Mr. Montagu being so blind to them."

"ONE OF THE BEST SECRETARIES."

The "Daily News" in a leading article to-day says: "Mr. Montagu's resignation was inevitable. The difficulty of Moslem problem in India hardly justifies the wanton complication of no less a difficult situation in the Near East. It is a grave misfortune that India is deprived at time of crisis in her fate, of the service of one of the best Secretaries of State she ever had."

The "Morning Post" describes the publication of the Indian Government's document as an audacious attempt to jockey the Government into a policy without its knowledge or consent, but fortunately adds the paper, it has resulted in the fall of at least one of the Jockeys. Not only is Mr. Montagu properly dismissed from office but Lord Reading, in self-respect, ought to go too. What India requires is not a cunning but a courageous man and there is reason for congratulation that real author of mischief in India is no longer in position to paralyse every effort to restore British power and prestige in India."

"IN THE SAME BOAT."

The "Daily Mail" says: "Mr. Montagu's grave indiscretion has seriously complicated the situation in India already dangerous enough. The real source

trouble in India is weakness at home and it will be a great change for the better. Mr. Montagu's disappearance gives the Indian Government a free hand to deal with sedition."

The "Daily Express" says: On a broad issue of policy Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading, as heads of the Indian Government, are in the right though it is impossible to deny that the Premier and the Cabinet have a right to complain on the point of etiquette. The sense of public justice will not be satisfied if Lord

to field-Marshal Lord Roberts (1894-1901). Among other public offices which he has filled are: Financial Secretary to the War office (1900-03), Postmaster-General, Director-General of Recruiting (1915-16), Under-Secretary for War, (1916), Secretary of State for War (1916-18) and Ambassador to France (1918-20).

The Duke of Devonshire was Governor-General of Canada (1916-21). Born in 1865, he became Treasurer of His Majesty's Household (1900-03) and Financial Secretary to the Treasury for the next two years. Of his other high appointments are: Civil Lord of the Admiralty (1915-16), and Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire. He is the Chancellor of the University of Leeds and owns about 1,36,000 acres.

PREMIER & MR. MONTAGU.

FORMER'S CRITICISM.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 8 a.m., March 11.

(The following is the concluding portion of the correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Montagu after the latter's resignation; the first part of the letter appeared in yesterday's issue beginning "Correspondence has been published, etc.") "Such action" continues Mr. Lloyd George's letter, "is totally incompatible with the Cabinet's collective responsibility to the Sovereign and the Parliament." The Premier emphasises that the Indian

the very existence of Empire jeopardised." Mr. Lloyd George lays stress on the fact that the constitutional propriety of the precedent set by Mr. Montagu's action, if not repudiated, must be apparent, as it is quite unconnected with the Indian Government's rights to urge its views on any particular merit of the Indian Government's case.

AT A DELICATE MOMENT.

The Premier declares that the moment chosen for Mr. Montagu's action is indefensible from the standpoint of broad Imperial interest. The Near East Conference is about to take place and the questions to be discussed there are most delicate and the weight of responsibility which the Foreign Secretary will have to carry will in any case be most serious and Mr. Montagu's action has added considerably to the difficulties of the task which is already difficult enough.

Mr. Lloyd George goes on to say that the Public consequences of Mr. Montagu's action are inevitably serious and the effect on his colleagues most painful, and everybody, including Mr. Montagu himself, will feel that circumstances have made Mr. Montagu's resignation inevitable. A postscript to the letter says that the suggested publication of the telegram from Mr. Montagu to the Viceroy would obviously aggravate the bad effects of the manifesto already published, and Government therefore does not consent to such a course.

ing solution. Mr. Sastri hoped that the resignation of Mr. Montagu would not modify the solution of the Graeco-Turkish question, as regards which question Mr. Sastri agreed with the views of Lord Reading and his colleagues.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by his family, has gone on a short holiday to North Wales.

Prior to his departure for Wales Mr. Lloyd George was interviewed by Reuters with regard to the effect of the publication of the Government of India's message. He said: "We have been keeping the balance quite fairly between the Greeks and the Turks and we want to see real peace in that part of the world. The publication of the document of this sort makes it difficult to negotiate a satisfactory peace. We have always paid every regard to Moslem opinion in India. It had great influence in the determination of our policy throughout and we paid great deference to the part the Moslems took in the great war. They are fully entitled to express an opinion and have a right to expect that we will consider it as an element in the determination of our policy."

dramatic announcement of the resignation of the Secretary of State for India. The Hon. Mr. James, Dr. Gour, Mr. Joshi and Sir Frank Carter were found engaged in a discussion on the strike in the East Indian Railway and Dr. Gour was stated to move for an adjournment of the House on the situation created by the strike.

DR. GOUR ON MONTAGU'S WORK FOR INDIA.

After a few questions had been answered, Dr. Gour drew the attention of the House to Mr. Montagu's resignation. He said, "before we proceed with the ordinary business of the day I crave your indulgence to refer to a matter which has sent a thrill of great grief throughout the country, namely the reported resignation of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Judging from the newspaper reports to hand Mr. Montagu had tendered his resignation for publishing a telegram or authorising the publication of a telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The contents of that telegram are well known. Whatever may be the cause for the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu, we the members of this House feel that in Mr. Montagu we had a strong supporter of the reforms scheme and indeed the author of the reform scheme embodied in the new Government of India Act. By his resignation the whole country has lost a staunch supporter of the reforms and a true friend of India (hear hear). We desire, Sir, to express our deep regret that the occasion should have arisen for his resignation at this critical political juncture. We have all held that so long as he was at the head of affairs the success of the reforms scheme was secure but now that Mr. Montagu is no longer the Secretary of State, we shall be wanting in our duty as members of this Assembly and as representatives of the people of India, if we did not take this earliest opportunity to record our appreciation of his valuable services to the cause of Indian reforms and to thank him for all that he has done in the advancement of national cause and of the aspirations of the people of this country. We feel that though Mr. Montagu leaves his office as Secretary of State for India he will continue to be the friend of India as he has always been in the past and that his valuable assistance will always be available to the members of this House and to the people of India."

Mr. Ishwar Saran said, We do not know the reasons for Mr. Montagu's resignation but it is in connection with the Khilafat question then Sir.

The President:—I cannot allow the member to enter the question on its merits or demerits. I permitted Dr. Gour to say a few words on the question and I assumed that he was going to wind up by moving for adjournment of the house. In fact a notice had been given of the intention of a member to move for adjournment on Tuesday in order to discuss this question as a definite matter of urgent public importance. The utility or relevance of that motion will not come up until we see that member moving the adjournment and therefore, it would be better to leave the question until it comes up in due form.

Sir Devprasad Sarbadhikari:—But, sir, in the meantime we wish to associate ourselves with every word of regret that has been given utterance to and to express the hope that a means will be found to the withdrawal of that resignation. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH PRESS SATISFACTION.

DERBY TO SUCCEED MONTAGU.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 12.

While the grave industrial troubles in England and South Africa have temporarily diverted attention from Indian affairs, the latter have by no means been lost sight of and the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest meets with wide approval, though the action of the authorities in this matter is regarded as most tardy. Nevertheless the papers hope the arrest is a sign of the inauguration of a new policy in India, though there is no disposition to infer that Mr. Gandhi's arrest necessarily followed Mr. Montagu's resignation. The position of the Viceroy is still being discussed. It is stated Lord Derby has been definitely invited to succeed Mr. Montagu and his acceptance is likely.

ECHO OF "EKA" AFFAIR

POLICE FIRE ON NIOLO

TWO KILLED

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

Information has been received from Udaipur, a village in Hardoi District, that on the 9th instant a Sub-Inspector of Police of Shahabad, one Police Constable and two Chowkidars, who proceeded to the place to make an enquiry regarding the "eka" affair, were surrounded by a mob of 100 men with lathis. The police had to open fire, resulting in the death of two of the mob, including the ringleader. The station officer was slightly injured. It is not known how many among the mob were injured. The Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, who investigated the matter, justifies the firing as it was necessary to prevent further rioting and the burning of the police and 2 Zemindaris.

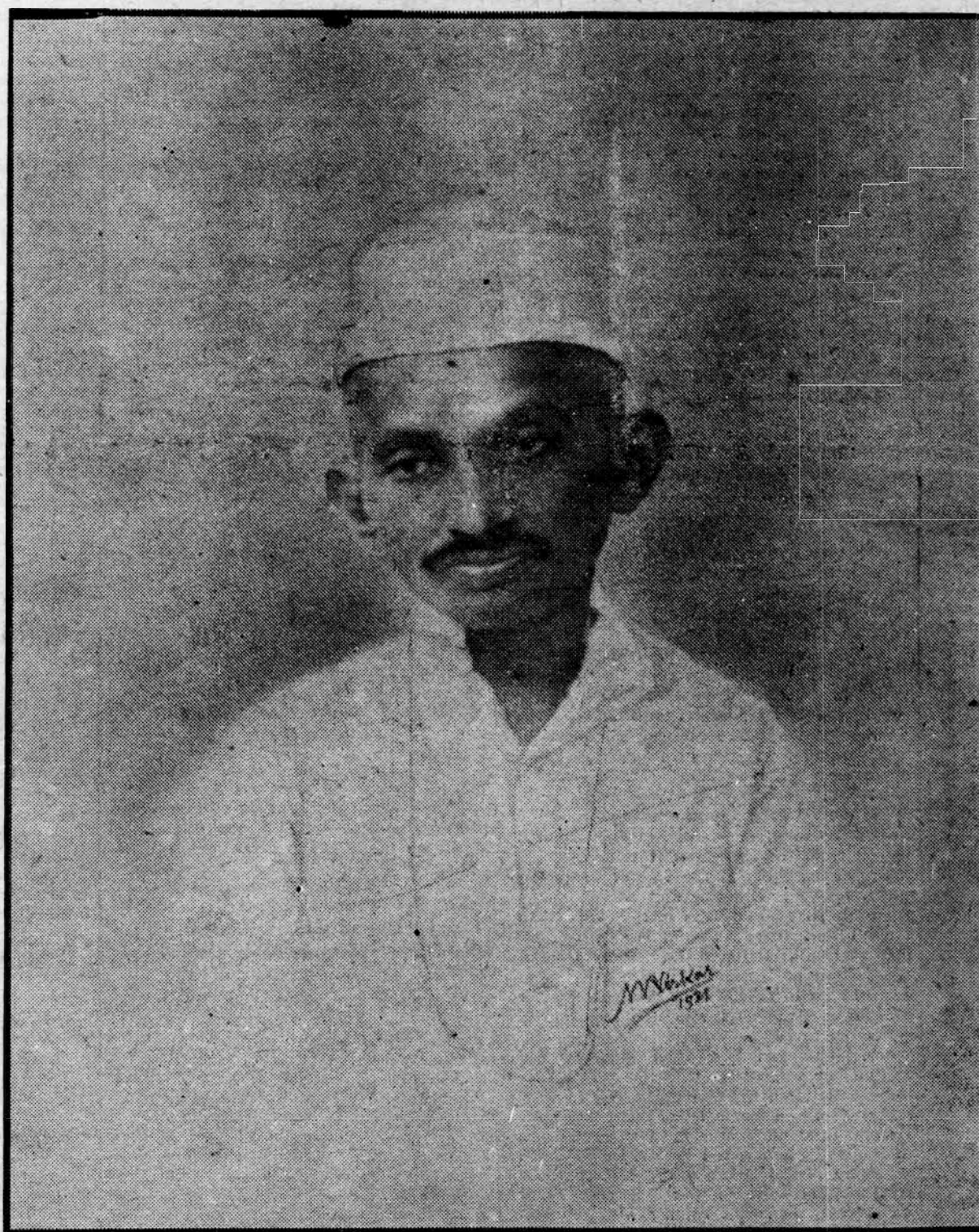
WHY A BOY WAS MURDERED

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 10.

The Publicity Commissioner publishes the following particulars of a murder case in Mirzapur during the month of February:—"It happened in the police circle" Vindobal. "A boy was strangled by a woman and his body thrown into well. The woman had been accused of theft and non-co-operation had a panchayat and punished her in their usual method by flogging her and tying shoes round her neck. In revenge, the woman murdered a seven year old son of the person, who had accused her."

THE MAHATMA.



WHO WAS ARRESTED AT AHMEDABAD ON FRIDAY ON CHARGE OF SEDITION.

He who beareth no ill-will to any living creature, friendly and compassionate, without attachment and egoism, balanced in pleasure and pain, forgiving, ever content, harmonious with the self, controlled, resolute, with mind and intellect dedicated to Me, he, My devotee, is dear to Me.—Geeta XII, 13 & 14.

Reading remains when Mr. Montagu has gone. Both are in the same boat and must stand or fall together."

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. MONTAGU?

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

Reuters' Parliamentary correspondent learns that the post of Secretary of State for India has been offered to Lord Derby, whom the backbench Unionists strongly favour. If Lord Derby declines, the Duke of Devonshire is mentioned as the likely successor to Mr. Montagu.

Lord Derby was born in 1865 and early took to a military career becoming Lieut. Grenadier Guards at 25, and A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada (1899-91). He served in South Africa first as Chief Press Censor and afterwards as Private Secretary

Government's right to state its views on the Eastern question has never been disputed. So far from resenting the expression of Mahomedan opinion, the Imperial Government has afforded the Indian Mahomedans every possible opportunity of urging its views. The Premier points out that India was not only fully represented in the Empire Delegation at the Peace Conference but that a special delegation of Indian Mahomedans was enabled to lay its views before the Council of Four. Mr. Montagu's sanction to the publication of the official manifesto by the Indian Government, remarks the Premier, raises quite different considerations."

If the Governments of the Empire were all to claim liberty of publishing individual declarations on matters vitally affecting the relations of the whole Empire with foreign Powers, the unity or our foreign policy would be immediately broken and

RT. HON. S. SASTRI SHOCKED AT THE NEWS.

HIS OPINION ABOUT TURKISH QUESTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

London March 10.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 12.

Marseilles.—Rt. Hon. S. Sastri was taken aback when he learnt the news of Mr. Montagu's resignation shortly before sailing. Mr. Sastri paid a tribute to the outgoing Minister's efforts on behalf of India. He thought that Mr. Montagu was not sufficiently appreciated in England and he deplored India's loss of an exceptionally sympathetic friend when so many political and financial questions were await-

EXPRESSION OF THANKS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 11.

The most sensational events of the past few hours, namely the resignation of Mr. Montagu and the arrest of Mr. Gandhi were the principal topics of conversation in the lobby of the Assembly Chamber this morning so much so that the voting on supplementary demands for current year which was the important business before the house became insignificant. The members who had just an hour ago received the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest at Ahmedabad last night were seen in small groups of four and five discussing the probable consequences of the arrest and the effect it would have on the general political atmosphere in the country especially in view of the situation created by the almost

PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE

Royal Yakuni

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STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 11.
On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Assembly agreed to the election of 8 members for constituting a committee on the public accounts. The President allowed time till 4 p. m. on the 14th instant for the receipt of nominations for the election.

The Finance Member next asked the Assembly, to agree to the election of a standing Finance Committee of the Assembly of fourteen, to which shall be added one Government member who will be the chairman of the committee.

Sir Malcolm Hailey expressed his obligation to the members of the outgoing Finance Committee for their great and valuable assistance. He had proposed to raise the number of members of the committee to fourteen, because last year's experience was that it was difficult to secure sufficient attendance of members. He said an amendment which he had received, proposed to define and extend the functions of the Finance Committee. While he was prepared to agree to the desire for definition and extension of the province of the committee, he was afraid he must outline certain unavoidable constitutional limitations, which must be placed. The main object of the Finance Committee, when it was created last year, was that only votable items of expenditure be placed before it for sanction and that the members of this committee should advise the House for expenditure which had passed through it. He emphasised that it would be impossible for them to place before it items for expenditure for which the Government of India alone was responsible, such as those referring to Foreign relations, Frontier etc. In the case of emergency expenditure also, it would be impossible to wait till the items were sanctioned by the committee. Thus it would appear that the operation of that body could not be extended very widely but as he was anxious to meet the House as far as possible, he would be prepared to define the terms of the committee so that all new votable items of expenditure should be submitted to it except such as must be urgently sanctioned and that such non-votable items of expenditure be submitted to it as Government desired.

THE AMENDMENT.
The amendment, proposed to define the functions of the committee, was sent in by Mr. Rangachariar but due to his absence Mr. Shahani moved it. Mr. Shahani, however, pointed out that he would be quite willing to amend his proposal if the Finance Member moved the amendment incorporating his (Finance Member's) suggestion.

The Finance Member accordingly amended Mr. Shahani's motion which was amended read:—"The functions of the committee will be (a) to scrutinize all proposals for new votable expenditure in all the departments of the Government of India (b) to sanction allotments out of lump sum grants (c) to suggest retrenchments and economy in expenditure and (d) generally to assist the Finance Department of the Government of India by advice in such cases as may be referred to it by that department.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in reply to a point raised by Sir D. P. Sarbadikari explained that there would be no overlapping in the matter of retrenchment in cases of the Retrenchment Committee about to be appointed and the Finance Committee. The reason was that while the former would go into the whole matter with a clear state, the latter would effect retrenchment wherever possible in the course of its work, when items for expenditure were placed before it. The House agreed to the election of 14 members for the Finance Committee and also adopted the definition of the committee as amended by the Finance Member.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.
Sir Malcolm Hailey next asked for the voting of a supplementary grant of Rs. 16,14,08,000 to cover the total excess in expenditure charged to the revenue, Rs. 3,36,75,000 to meet excess in interest, free advances and loan and advances being interest. Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the formal sanction of the Assembly to cover excess in expenditure was necessary. The main reason of the excess under expenditure charged to the revenue were (1) excess on sanctioned scale for which budget provisions proved to be insufficient, (2) expenditure due to causes which could not be foreseen, such as, increased cost of working the railways, or the necessity for advance purchases of opium due to shortage of stock, (3) expenditure for special purposes in which cases the proposals have been laid before the Finance Committee and (4) formal transfers from one head to another.

DR. GOUR'S REDUCTION.
Dr. Gour moved reduction of Rs. 1,000 from the supplementary demand of ten crores under Railway. He pointed out that while they did not desire to stand in the way of voting on supplementary demands, he wanted to emphasise that railways were not worked on sound economic basis as such commercial concerns should be run. For instance, he found that in the same grade and for doing the same work Anglo-Indians and Europeans were paid four or five times more than Indians doing similar work. Surely in these cases there was ample scope for retrenchment by recruitment of Indian labour which was considerably cheap and by the removal of racial distinction. He believed that the E. I. Railway strike was costing the Government between twenty to thirty lakhs per week. Surely the strike could be ended immediately by according to the very reasonable and modest demands of the strikers. (some cries of "no, no"). He asked the Commerce Member to assure the House that racial differences in pay would be removed.

Mr. Joshi emphasised the necessity of a commercial department like the Railway being run on sound business lines and said as they did not want to lose revenue, Government should at once take steps to

settle the strike very easily and save the further loss that might otherwise be incurred.

Mr. Kamat asked the working expenses had gone up so much during the course of twelve months as to cost the exchequer to the extent of 3 crores and why those who estimated the budget last year did not foresee the probable rise in prices.

Mr. Nandlal and Mr. Hussanally endorsed the arguments of the previous speakers, the former observing that the railway instead of running on economic and cheap lines was following the question of caste and creed.

THE HOUSE, MR. JAMES, the Finance Member, explained that the increase in working expenses was due to several causes. First on account of the strikes in the railways, a lot of coal increased enormously and there was at one time an indication that there would be general strike on railways. The companies had to make urgent arrangements for the supply by ordering new or second hand locomotives at high rates. The other reasons was that railways were sick and hundreds and thousands of wagons and locomotives were in a bad condition. They had to be sent to the workshops and the repair and the cost of workshop labour increased. Then some railways especially in G. I. P. had to pay large sums of money claimed as compensation. It was true that there should be no discrimination between an Indian and an European or an Anglo-Indian in the matter of pay for the same kind of work. But it must be remembered that it was only in recent years that a few qualified Indians were available for the class of work done on the railways and even now for mechanical work and skilled labour, they had to depend mainly on the Anglo-Indians and Europeans. In Bombay the mail train drivers were Parsis and Mr. James said there was absolutely no difference between the Parsis and Anglo-Indians or Europeans. The only remedy for removing the feeling in the matter was by providing proper technical training and bringing the Indians up to the standards required for the higher posts in the railway service. Mr. James had already stated in the Council of State that he would personally go into this question of training Indians in consultation with the central advisory council and set apart for this purpose a portion of the 150 crores recommended by the Railway Finance Committee. But there must be some time to do that and he would do all that was required in the desired direction. He would also make enquiry in order to see whether the men who did the same kind of work and were equally qualified, got the same scales of pay. In view of this assurance, Mr. James hoped that the motion for reduction would be withdrawn.

DR. GOUR THEN WITHDREW HIS MOTION.

MR. SHAHANI'S MOTION FOR REDUCTION.
Mr. Shahani's motion moved that the sum of five and a half lakhs mentioned as contribution towards the expenses of the Secretariat of the League of Nations be reduced by two lakhs. He said his object was to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that India had been badly treated on the Secretariat establishment of the League of Nations in that there was only one Indian representative among the members in spite of the fact that India contributed so much as five and a half lakhs.

Mr. Iyer quoted at length the strong opinion of the Right Hon. Mr. Sastri on this subject and said Government should see that the grievance of India were met in this matter.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained the exchange position in respect of this amount and said it would be better to wait for the return of Mr. Sastri and know the whole situation before tackling the question. The League of Nations must be given an opportunity of reconsidering their decision before this Assembly took any action. A definite refusal to pay the money would be equivalent to saying that India dissociated herself from the League of Nations.

Dr. Sastri followed the line of argument taken by Sir Malcolm and assured the Assembly that there should be stronger representation of India in the Secretariat of the League of Nations and said the Government would take steps in that behalf after consulting Mr. Sastri who would be shortly returning to India.

Mr. Sheeshagiri Iyer then withdrew his motion for reduction.

MR. NEOGY'S REDUCTION.
Mr. Neogy in moving that the demand for Rs. 6,09,000 under the head "Expenditure in England" be reduced by Rs. 1,000, called attention of the House to the fact that the cold weather visit of the Secretary of India Office had cost India Rs. 17,000 and urged that such cold weather visits should be avoided.

Mr. Chatterjee, the Industries Secretary, regretted that this matter could not be placed before the Standing Finance Committee by force of circumstances. The invitation to Sir L. Kershaw had been extended by the Government of India before the supplementary budgets were taken in September last and they did not know until the end of August the expenditure that would be chargeable to Indian revenues in this matter. Sir L. Kershaw was to have arrived here about the end of November and it was found practically impossible to have obtained the previous approval of the Standing Finance Committee. Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said it is desirable that officers of India Office should have knowledge of Indian conditions. It was considered necessary that the Secretary should get himself acquainted with the recent conditions of this changing India. Sir Kershaw had been in the Indian Civil Service for some time but his knowledge of Indian conditions was certainly not up to date. His visit to India had enabled him to understand the situation in India fully. He went to all the provinces, watched the debates in the Legislative Assembly, in the Council of State and the Legislative Councils in the provinces, had consultations with officials and non-officials on the current problems with which he deals in the India Office. His visit to India has been of the greatest advantage to him and the Government of India and, therefore, the money was well spent.

Mr. Samarth asked whether Sir Kershaw in the course of his enquiry ascertained the trend of Indian people's view as regards the

continuance of the India Office. If he had, said Mr. Samarth, he would have found that the India Office should no longer be continued. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Frank Carter:—"I want to know whether any reply has been published as to what Sir Kershaw has done in this country. I think the practice of these fellows (laughter), I mean these back numbers coming out from home to see India, ought not to be continued. There should be a change the Secretaryship of India Office every year."

Dr. Gour also voiced the feeling against the continuance of the India Office.

Mr. Neogy then withdrew his motion.

After all the motions for reduction had been withdrawn, the supplementary grants were sanctioned.

The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday the 14th.

UNREST AMONG BHILS.

MOTILAL'S LEADERSHIP.

(Associated Press.)
The Director of Information, writes:—
For some months past the Bhils in some of the Rajputana States bordering on the Bombay Presidency have been in a state of unrest. The agitation first started in the Mewar State owing to the discontent of the Bhils with the existing system of taxation, which varies considerably according to the State or petty chieftain to whom the taxes are paid. A man named Motilal Gandhi has assumed the leadership of the Bhils and is preaching a policy of Non-Cooperation with the state officials, no payment of taxes etc., combined with the preaching of temperance and non-violence.

His following varies from 3000 to 9000. Many of them are armed with swords, guns and bows and arrows and this gathering of Bhils has been wandering over the country side for the months past endeavouring to persuade the Bhils in Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha to make a common cause with them.

On February 25th nine of the leading Bhils came to see Lt.-Col. Pottinger, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and put their grievances before him. They expressed their willingness to accept his services as arbitrator with the Native State in his agency, and the latter, also, agreed to abide by any award which the Political Agent might make as between them and out that, so far as Rajputana was concerned the Bhils must return to the States from which they came. Steps to remedy their grievances there had already been taken by the States and the political officers would help the Bhils to put their case before the rulers.

The Deputation of the Bhils appeared quite content with this but were apprehensive of the pressure that would be brought to bear upon them from the Mewar Bhils who formed Motilal's bodyguard and who would not allow them, they were afraid to withdraw from the rising.

On February 27th another deputation of 30 Bhils came to discuss matters with Col. Pottinger in his camp. They were prepared to accept his mediation with the several Durbars concerned, but while the negotiations were proceeding they hurriedly left the camp under orders from Motilal.

On March 2nd a sepoy belonging to the Idar State was roughly handled while passing the camp of the Bhils who had gone to Benlia. A few days later the Bhils marched into the Polo territory and on March 7th they came into a serious conflict with the authorities. Major Sutton with a small force of police encountered 2,000 Bhils under Motilal near Pol. He called upon them to lay down their arms and come to talk with him. This they refused to do and opened fire on the police. In self defence the latter were compelled to open fire, which ceased directly the Bhils broken and scattered. The casualties among the Bhils were 200 killed and 29 wounded. There were no casualties among the police. Motilal meanwhile had escaped on a camel towards Idar.

RETRENCHMENT URGED.

(Associated Press.)
The following resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has been forwarded to the Government of India by wire by the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association in view of the depression in the trade, economic unrest, and general poverty strongly protests against the additional heavy and burdensome taxation and excise duty proposed in the budget. The Council urges imperative necessity for rigid scrutiny and economy leading to extensive retrenchment, more particularly in military expenditure.

ENHANCEMENT OF COURT FEES.

(Associated Press.)
DHULLA, Mar. 10.
The following resolution was passed by the Dhulla Bar Association was wired to the Secretary, Legislative Council, Bombay:—
The Dhulla Bar apprehending undue haste in the Council for passing Bills for the enhancement of the Court Fees and stamps, respectfully urges a week's time for the discussion and opinion of the public and requests that the Bills may be taken up on the 27th and the 28th March.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Mar. 10.
The reported increased Indian demand with the high paddy prices has made the rice market firmer at Rs. 455 specials and at 475, 480 small mills. The speculative dealings in March-April transactions are considerable.

A Rangoon message states during the Tabung festival at Shwedagon Pagoda, sixty members of the Rangoon City Council will act as constables at Paves and entertainments by arrangements with the Commissioner of Police, Pongvis undertaking to absent themselves. The experiment is regarded suspiciously by some Burmese papers as placing a great responsibility on the promoters.

PRINCE AT RAWALPINDI.

REPLY TO CIVIL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)
RAWALPINDI, Mar. 10.
The Prince of Wales, replying to the Civic address, said:—"I have heard with pride and admiration how the innate martial spirit and sense of loyalty was at once aroused in the people of this division of Punjab at the outbreak of the great war. You have fully earned for your division the name of the fighting division of the fighting province. You stood first among the divisions in the Punjab in the number of men enlisted in the army during the war. You were first in the number of casualties, first in the number of military decorations and first in the donation of cash and gifts to war funds. From this division there went to France with the first contingent the first Indian Volunteer and the first Indian aiding British Commission. Both were mentioned in the first despatch, dealing with Indian forces. The first Indian to win the Victoria Cross came from your division. This record speaks for itself and it is a very real pleasure to me to meet you today and express gratitude and appreciation of the Empire for your splendid efforts and to see the homes of so many of my comrades in the Great War."

BEHAR COUNCIL.

I. M. S. MEN IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

(Associated Press.)
PATNA, Mar. 10.
At Bihar and Orissa Council to-day the president gave his ruling regarding the conduct of the member, who yesterday left the Council, refusing to withdraw his remarks as desired by the Chair. The President to-day asked the member to apologise and withdraw the expression which he had ruled as unparliamentary. Failing this he ordered the member to withdraw from the House for a day's sitting. The member addressed left the House. The Council then continued the discussion on the Medical Budget.

Col. Austin Smith defended the I.M.S. from the attack made on it by the Hon. Mr. Das, Minister, that Civil Surgeons trained for military service were not suitable for civil employ. He alluded to the services rendered by Sir Leonard Rogers and others and assured the Minister of the loyal service of the I.M.S. men under him.

The Chief Secretary explained the relation existing between the Minister and those serving him, and laid stress on the need of proper recognition and appreciation of those services. He repudiated the statement made by Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, that I.M.S. officers existed for the rich and not for the poor. He ended his speech with an appeal to the members to refrain from criticism, which might further decrease requirement. The need was not decrease but increase in the Medical Officers drawn from Imperial Services.

The Hon. Minister said he wished to remove and correct any misunderstanding arising from his yesterday's speech. He thanked Col. Austin Smith for his loyal offer of service and stated he yielded to none in his appreciation of the part done by the I.M.S. What he had criticised was not the department, but the system by which these useful servants were primarily in the Military and secondarily in the Civil employ. He wished them to be retained continuously in the civil employ.

The Council discussed and passed the Budget under Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, and Exchange, without reduction.

The Council discussed and passed the Budget under Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, and Exchange, without reduction.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

DR. WALKER INTERVIEWED

(Associated Press.)
Dr. Norman Walker, M.D., F.R.C.P., L.L.D., who has been on a tour in India at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of examining the state of midwifery training in this country, was among passengers who sailed by mail steamer s.s. Karmala to-day. Interviewed prior to his departure, Dr. Walker said "If the arrangements which I have discussed with the various Universities of India are adopted and carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter, I think I may say that the object of my mission will have been accomplished."

Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., who has been Dr. Walker's colleague throughout the inquiry, has returned to Delhi.

GAMBLING ON RACE HORSES.

EVIDENCE OF ASST. POLICE COMMISSIONER

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.
The Fourth, Presidency Magistrate, to-day resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. J. B. Beattie and three of his assistants were charged with gambling on horse race.

Mr. Hartley, Assistant Police Commissioner, deposed that he had found on 22 plates the names and amounts which were not entered in any of Mr. Beattie's books. Mr. Beattie had advertised that he did commission work as a turf accountant, and as such he invited the public to his club.

Haji Ismail was examined and he said he was previously a member of Mr. Beattie's Club and used to bet. The Club was open to the public to come inside and bet. He received no receipts for his bets.

The case is adjourned to 15th instant.

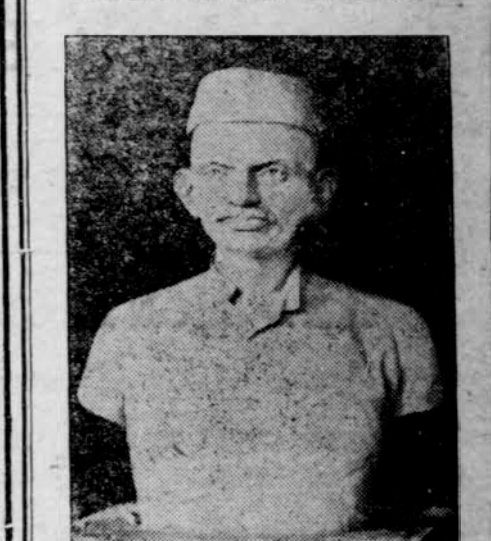
The case against 79 other accused will be taken up on the 30th instant.

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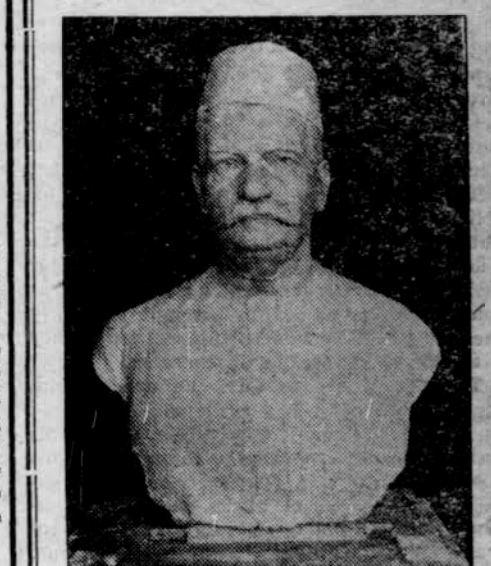
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DEMOCRACY.

THOUGHTS UPON DEMOCRACY.—By
Joseph Mazzini. With introduction by
F. E. Worsland. (Published by Ganesh
and Co., Madras).
This publication by the enterprising firm
of Ganesh and Co., is very opportune.
Mazzini is one of the most picturesque
figures of the Italian Risorgimento of
which Lecky says that it was "the one
moment of nineteenth-century history
when politics assumed something of the
character of poetry." Every Indian must
take more than romantic interest in the
story which enshrines the memories of
Mazzini and Garibaldi, for Seely has
anticipated and Col. Wedgwood has seen
in our present political moment an analogy
to the unification and independence of Italy.
Talk of Mazzini and Kossuth was label-
led sedition by Lord Morley, the radical Sec-
retary of State for India. Much water has
flowed under the bridge since those days
and we may to-day go back to Mazzini for
guidance and inspiration.

In his essay on Democracy, which ap-
peared in the "People's Journal" of 1847,
Mazzini defines democracy as the outcome
of the law of progress. Why is it then
accompanied with distrust? It is because
shallow critics have always mistaken it for
the guillotine and the orgies that accom-
panied its progress in France. "This is
just as though," Mazzini writes, "we were
to judge of Christianity by St. Bartholo-
mew's massacre, or the cold-blooded cruelty
of the Inquisition." The French Revolu-
tion made the doctrine of individual rights
triumphant, and Bentham brought out his
theory of utility. Mazzini, like Ruskin
and the classical economists pin their faith.
What of conflicting utilities? He asks. "By what
argument will you convince the labourer
that, for him, utility consists in being ex-
ploited by the capitalist? Not utility,
not happiness for one individual at the ex-
pense of other is the aim of democracy."
The problem whose solution we seek is an
education problem, it is to regenerate man
in his ideas and in his sentiments, it is to
elevate and enlarge the sphere of life."

SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

Short History of Sanskrit Literature.—
By Professor M. Chakravarty, M.A. Pub-
lished by K. K. Bhattacharya, 4 Gopal Bose
Lane, Calcutta.

This book is a successful attempt to give
the public a short survey of Sanskrit liter-
ature so far as it is feasible under existing
circumstances. The survey extends from
remote Vedic times to the Mediaeval period
of Indian history and includes Sanskrit
works on all interesting topics of social,
artistic and literary utility. The author
has attempted to do for Sanskrit literature
what Prof. Stopford Brooke has achieved in
the case of English literature. Though he
acknowledges his indebtedness to many
earlier works on the subject, the arrange-
ment of the book has been rendered dis-
tinctively original and interesting. The
dates assigned to the Upanishads and the
epics follow the Western Pedantic
School which delights in assigning to
these manifestly ancient works a much later
age than is necessary or warranted by the
intrinsic evidence of the works themselves.
But the author's evident anxiety to be on
the side of the Western mentors rather
than on the side of the Eastern thinkers
who are struggling against prejudice seems
to be at the root of his ready acceptance
without comment of the chronology as laid
down by foreign savants. The author, how-
ever, has very well succeeded in giving the
reader in intelligible form an account of
the growth and sequence of Sanskrit
Thought and Literature. The chapter on
Special Literature dealing with works on
Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine and
like is extremely interesting and instructive.
The Appendices relating to the Interpretation
of the Veda, Mythology and the Reli-
gious Sects of India are also illuminating.
A collection of question papers of the Cal-
cutta University from 1909 onwards on the
subject of Sanskrit Literature given at the
end of the book should prove specially use-
ful to students of Indian Universities. This
useful publication is priced at Rs. 1-8.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE AND SYLVICULTURE.—
By C. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, B.A.,
(Printed at the S. P. C. K. Press,
Vepery, Madras. Price, Re. 1.)

"The book does not deal," the author
tells us in his introduction, "with any por-
tion of the sciences of Agriculture and
Sylviculture as they are now understood.
It commences with the inquiry, if India is
in the tropics, along with Andaman,
Nicobar, Java, Ceylon and the countries
of Malay Peninsula and Brazil, why is she
alone so poor in the quality of the crops,
and their yield per acre? In the report
of the Indian Industrial Commission, it is
stated, "The average weight of stripped
cane per acre in the principal sugar pro-
ducing tracts of India is only ten tons
against forty tons in Java." Also the
coconuts obtained from trees in India are
much smaller than those from trees in the
Andaman and Nicobar islands yields.

Sir George Lloyd in a speech at the
College of Agriculture said that in parts
of this country Nature is so beautiful,
that you have just to "tickle her with a
harrow and she laughs into a harvest".
This, however, does not improve matters
much, and Mr. Mackenna claimed a half
annual increase of only three and half

crores of rupees in the agricultural yield
of this country as a result of the improve-
ments effected by his department. Prof.
Kale makes the ex-Director-General of Ag-
riculture look small when he calculates that
the increase comes up to only 730 per
cent. The author enunciates an undisputed
scientific truth when he says that "the
temperature of the atmosphere below 50
degrees F. and the humidity in it above
50 per cent are conditions very essential
for obtaining best results." In India the
temperature in many parts of the country,
especially the Deccan is above 90 degree
F. and the humidity below 50 per cent.
which coupled with other causes explains
the poor yield. Arboriculture can do much.
In the delta of the Nile it has increased the
rainfall from six inches to forty. Where
the author goes wrong is in laying down
with mathematical certainty that the
three per acre would make the driest tract
over flow with honey and corn. This re-
minds us of Stanley Jevons' theory of
economic crises, which links the latter and
their periodicity to the recurrence of spots
on the sun every ten years. The book
contains much scientific information and
will be a welcome addition to the book-
shelf of every scientific agriculturist,
which does not necessarily mean a B. Ag.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

"The Woman in White," by Willis Collins.
Oxford University Press. The World's
Classics. 2s. 6p. Pp. 696.

In spite of its sixty years of life "The
Woman in White" is still a very live story.
It was first published as a serial in "All
the Year Round" in 1860, and was so much
appreciated there, that the author repub-
lished it in book-form the following year.
It has had a continuous life ever since and
can compete to-day with "Sherlock
Holmes" and the detective stories of John
Buchan and Gaborian. It owes the un-
usual vitality to the fact that it is not
merely a detective story, but has also
characteristics which are humorous and
penetrating, so that all the interest of the
story is not at an end when the mystery
is unravelled. It is a story of mistaken
identity, of the theft of a vast fortune,
of a villain whose exquisite courtesy and
consideration are only equalled by the
blackness of his heart, and of two lovers
whose love-story after many vicissitudes
reaches a safe haven. But it is actually
Halcone, whose comb, "whose on the upper lip
was almost a moustache," who gives point
and flavour to the story. Marjane is so
vivid, humorous, whimsical and modern
that sixty years have not dimmed her
charm. Lina seems helpless and rapid
and exasperatingly tearful compared to
the modern girl, but Marjane's capacity for
acting on the spur of the moment, for call-
ing a spade a spade, her executive abili-
ty and self-reliance are all thoroughly
modern. Wilkie and Collins has been am-
ply justified for daring to make a heroine
of an ugly woman. It is Marjane who keeps
the story alive by the invigorating salt of
her character. The Lady in White herself
is a shadowy, phantom form, one of those
most pathetic of human beings who hover
on the borderland between sanity and in-
sanity. She enters the story by placing
her hand on the hero's shoulder, as he
walks across Hampstead Heath at mid-
night. She appeals in a perfectly sane and
sensible way to him for protection till she
can find a carriage to take her to her des-
tination. He never suspects that she has
escaped from an asylum till having safely
packed her off, her pursuers drive up and
tell a policeman that they are in search of
an escaped lunatic. From this point the
interest of the story never flags, and the
reader is kept delightfully uncertain for
six hundred pages as to the White Lady's
sanity. Sir Percival Glyde's guilt, and the
honesty or otherwise of Count Fosco's
machinations. It is needless to praise a
detective story which has been widely read
for sixty years. Its survival speaks for
itself. The present edition is most con-
venient and handy in size and cheap without
he disadvantages of cheapness.

A CHART OF BOOK-KEEPING.

"The Chart of Book-keeping," by Mr. M.
P. Pernephough, F.S.A.A., Incorporated
Accountant, published by Oxford University
Press, 2s. net.

This Chart contains the elements of book-
keeping in a nutshell. It should be very
useful for book-keepers and accountants in
Bombay, particularly for those who do not
care to brush up their old knowledge of
book-keeping by reading again through
their standard books. The accountants of
joint-stock companies in Bombay can
certainly not be congratulated in the main
upon their strict observance of the basic
principles of book-keeping, and such a
Chart in the office would be an easy and a
constant reminder to them.

The price of 2s., if reduced, should make
the Chart popular in Bombay.

Forthcoming books from the Oxford
University Press include—"The Govern-
ment of India," a brief historical survey
by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, sometime Clerk
of the House of Commons and Law Member
of the Council of the Governor-General of
India; a further volume in the "Calendar
of the Court Minutes of the East India
Company" by Miss Ethel Bruce Sainsbury,
carrying the record through 1860-1863,
with an introduction by William Foster,
C.I.E., and a fifth edition of the first
volume of Sir W. Anson's "Law and
Custom of the Constitution"—that dealing
with Parliament, edited by Maurice L.
Gwyer.

EXHIBITION OF
INDIAN ARTS AND
CRAFTS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. COUSINS.

(Special Interview—"The Chronicle.")
The Exhibition of Indian Arts and
Crafts, under the auspices of The 1921
Club, Art Section, Madras, was opened on
the 1st of March in the Y. M. I. A. Build-
ings, George Town, by Lady Emily
Lutyens, wife of Sir Edwin Lutyens, the
well-known architect, and the sister of
Lord Lytton. The chief interest in the
Exhibition is the examples of the work of
the Modern Bengal School of painting,
though the Moghul and Mediaeval
paintings are also among the exhibits on
view. The collection includes specimens of
painting of nearly 30 Indian artists. Baba
Asit Kumar Haldar, whose pencil drawing
shows a unique power that is full of very
great promise for the future even more than
what it has achieved already, has come
here to assist Mr. James H. Cousins who is
in charge of the exhibits in painting, the
handicrafts section being in charge of Mrs.
Adair. Mr. Cousins is an enthusiastic
admirer of the Bengal School (as you will
doubtless infer from the following interview
I had with him) and he is one of the pillars
of support which it has been the good
fortune of the Neo-Bengal School to secure
from this good friend of India. The pre-
sent exhibition of Indian paintings is the
fifth of its kind that has been organised
through the zeal and initiative of Mr.
Cousins, who is now the Secretary of
the Art Section of the 1921 Club. I may
perhaps add that the Art Section itself is
free from politics, though the Club is a
distinct political organisation.

The Exhibition rooms are very plainly
and tastefully set out. A white back-
ground shows up the seventy and odd
representative pictures which are mounted
on simple white or coloured cardboard as the
artistic necessities of the picture may de-
mand. The pictures in groups (as in the
case of the pencil sketches by Mr. Haldar
are pinned on wooden screens. The ex-
hibition gave one the impression of
simplicity, humility and repose.

Mr. Cousins, to whom I wrote for an
interview, kindly received me at the Ex-
hibition rooms, and I give below the full
report of the interview which will throw
a flood of light on the art that is un-
fortunately little understood by Indians
themselves.

Question:—What is the fundamental
difference between the art of the West and
of the Neo-Bengal School?

Answer:—The answer to this question
was, I think, unconsciously given by two
visitors to the gallery, both Europeans.
One dismissed the entire collection as be-
ing stiff and uninteresting, with the possible
exception of one picture—that of a man
shooting an arrow at a pair of doves on a
tree. The other, evidently moved by
something in the collection, passed slowly
from picture to picture. I hazarded the
question as to whether he cared for them.
He replied: "They fascinate me."
"Why?" I asked. "Because," said he,
"every one of them expresses soul." I
think that is just the difference.
Western art has been given the Dharma
of expressing the muscularity, vigour and
emotion of life. The Bengal artists, in-
deed, one might say all true Indian artists,
are the natural expressors of the higher
mental and spiritual aspects of humanity
and nature. Western art represents things
as they are viewed from the outside,
Eastern art interprets things viewed from
the inside.

Question:—To a Western art-critic the
characteristics of the "Bengal" School
appear to be its gloominess, its lack of
courage and humour, and a very imperfect
knowledge of drawing except in one or two
isolated cases. Have these charges any
basis?

Answer:—The "gloominess" is a matter
of taste—or, perhaps, rather I should say
habit which has become prejudice.
Painting may be the direct expression of
the artist's genius and environment, but it
may also be the expression of some
counterbalancing need. Western artists
seek the short summer light because for
eight months in the year they live in semi-
darkness. Indian artists seek for relief
from the constant superfluity of light and
heat in the short but magical morning and
evening hours, just after dawn and before
sunset. I do not understand the charge of
"lack of courage" though, I think, I under-
stand the mental limitations which see
courage only in the direct action and fall to
see it in the exquisite calm expression of
mental and spiritual vision. Humour of
the comic paper variety is certainly not
present to any extent in these pictures,
saw perhaps in the case of Mr. G. N. Ta-
gore's somewhat keen-edged satires. But it
appears to me that humour is valuable in
the West as a set-off to the tragic element
which is inherent in the Western concep-
tion of Life and Death, whereas in India
the idea of Life as a continuous succession,
of which the present life is only one phase,
takes the tragedy out of things. The
Sanskrit drama, for example, for the reason
I have stated has no tragedies.
Tragedy and comedy belong to the lower
slopes of the hill of life: the Bengal
artists paint from the summit. As to bad
drawing, I remember hearing this charge
levelled against AE in Ireland long ago.
Yet, people used to come from America to
attend his exhibitions and carry his
paintings home as trophies. The pictures
of the Bengal School are not to be classi-
fied as "drawings." They are visual ex-
pressions of moods and visions of the soul, in
which there is a higher accuracy than that
of the inch-tape. Many of the paintings
are anatomically normal, and indicate
purpose in other pictures which do not
agree with the conventional habit of the
eye.

Question:—Then, again, there is the
charge that the artists of the "Bengal"
School ignore the rules of proportion in
their drawing of the limbs and of the hands.
What is your own view regarding this?

Answer:—My view is that a little more
observation and thought would put this
charge out of court, as happened in my
own case. I resented the elongated eyes

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and many fingers of the Bengal pictures
when I first saw them. But afterwards,
when I saw these same features on visiting
Bengal, I realised that I had been labour-
ing under the same mental disability as
most Europeans and many Indians, in
assuming that what I was familiar with
was the normal and accurate, and that
naturally any variation from it was
abnormal and inaccurate. There is this
also to be remembered—that when the
artists are depicting Divinity and Super-
humanity they revert to the ancient
Shastri rules for such depiction. Two ex-
cellent examples of the difference between
these methods are upon the walls of the
Exhibition, Dr. A. N. Tagore's world-
famous "Buddha" and his "Divine
Craftsman: Viswakarma" which was
exhibited for the first time this year in
Calcutta. The first is a supremely beau-
tiful expression of the calm of illumination,
The proportions are perfectly normal.
The second is built entirely on the so-called
"false anatomy". But this anatomy is
that of the Shastras which provides con-
ventional idealistic form and measurement for
the expression of that which is beyond
form and measurement. When one accepts
this convention, as one accepts the conven-
tion of singing in drama, one is then free
to comprehend the vast conception which
the artist has succeeded in giving visual
expression to in the space of fifty square
inches.

Question:—What do you think of the
charge of imitation that is levelled against
the younger members of the Bengal School?

Answer:—I don't think very much of it.
All young artists, in any art, imitate one
another. But if they have the full vision
and expression they disclose something of
their own, which makes even a repetition
of the subject already done valuable to the
art-lover. There are several pictures in
the Exhibition dealing with "Radha and
Krishna," and some Indian visitors have
complained that they are all different from
one another. There is more danger in an
artist's imitation of himself than of others,
for repetition is a sign of decay of power.

Question:—Do you hold that the Bengal
School of painting is truly expressive of
the Indian genius?

Answer:—I hold that the Bengal School
is one true expression of the Indian genius,
but I look for other equally true expressions
arising in other parts of the country. The
object of bringing this collection of Bengal
paintings to Madras is not to turn Madras
art students into copyists of the Bengal
School. Rather do we hope that these
pictures will act (to use a homely figure of
speech) as a bucket of water put down at
dry pump in order to provoke it to send
its own water to the surface.

Question:—Has it the stamp of what one
might call the national characteristic?
Answer:—It depends on what you mean
by "national". There is a tendency in

times of national emotion to regard as
unnational anything that does not agree
with the enthusiasms of the day, and from
this point of view it might be possible to
find persons who would regard the pictures
of the Bengal School as unnational, seeing
that there is not a single spinning wheel in
the whole collection. But taking the
permanent things of India, so far as I can
comprehend them, as a standard—spiritual
idealism, gentleness, simplicity, beauty,
delicacy—I certainly think that the
work of the Bengal School is truly national.

Question:—Will the Neo-Bengal School
exert any considerable influence on the art
of the world? If so, in what direction?

Answer:—Yes, it not only will exert a
considerable influence on the art of the
world, but has already done so. Some
years ago an Exhibition of the paint-
ings of the School in Paris and London
attracted a great amount of attention, and
just now the works exhibited in December
and January last at the home Exhibition
of the Indian Society of Oriental Art in
Calcutta are on the way to Paris. I myself
exhibited a set of the pictures in Japan
three years ago, and have received invita-
tions to show similar pictures in America
if at any time my fate takes me to that
country. The direction in which these
pictures will influence the art of the world
will be upwards, by which I mean
that it will have the tendency to direct
Western art towards the finer impulses and
suggestions of the Spirit. The present
confusion in art outside India arises from
the exhaustion of the eye and the lower
emotions. This exhaustion cannot be
relieved through fantastic variations of
things seen and felt, such as have been
attempted by the Cubists, Futurists and
similar groups of revolutionaries in art: it
can only be relieved by a raising of the
consciousness of the artist to a higher level,
the level of the Spirit. This, the work of
the Bengal School is helping to do.

A scheme for the growth of the capital
of the Irish Free State is presented in a
revised edition, brought up to date, of
"Dublin: New Town Plan, 1914-1921," by
Patrick Abercrombie, Professor of Civic
Design in the University of Liverpool,
Sydney J. Kelly, and Arthur J. Kelly, to
be published for the University of Liver-
pool by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.
Many additional plans, diagrams, and
designs for the future are given. The
report, which numbers among its features
the Parliament building with its offices,
site for the Roman Catholic Cathedral,
park system for children's playgrounds,
utilizing the old barrack sites, and new
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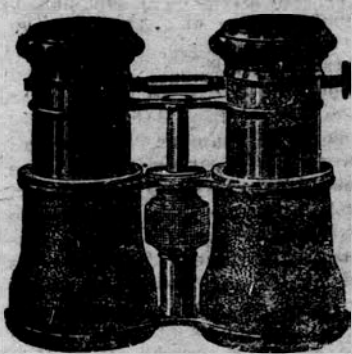
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Analyst,

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